



Sida Helpdesk on Human Security

**Examining Resilience Related Initiatives
and Programmes in the Horn of Africa**

Authors:

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Section A

Requested by Sida

The Helpdesk was requested by Sida in July 2015 to undertake a desk study and mapping exercise to feed in relevant and updated information related to policy frameworks, ongoing programming, and future initiatives currently discussed to better inform Sida's planned and on-going resilience focus. Sida requested that the study should pay particular attention to regional initiatives (including for example relevant IGAD initiatives), but should also include a mapping of relevant policy platforms, as well as planned and on-going programmes relevant for the Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and South Sudan country contexts. The key objectives for the study are:

1. Identify key policy frameworks and planned initiatives related to resilience in the Horn of Africa region, including any national level plans or platforms with a strong resilience-building theme relevant for the Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and South Sudan country contexts (separate mapping exercises for each of these).
2. Identify on-going multi-sector programmes at national, sub-national or community level with supporting and building resilience as a key objective (with a focus on Sida's identified strategic areas in relation to resilience: food security, social protection and linking relief and long-term development cooperation), as per geographic division above.
3. Identify important actors or "agents of change" within civil society, government, academia and the private sector, as well as multilateral and international non-governmental organisations in the region (as per geographic division above) that are already engaged or have the ability to become important actors within the area of resilience.
4. Undertake a portfolio review in order to identify Sida's key engagements in regards to resilience in the Horn of Africa region (as per geographical division above).
5. Provide an overview what other main bilateral donors to the region, as well as the EU, are doing to support efforts in regards to resilience.
6. If possible, identify possible gaps where action is needed, and where there is opportunity and added value for Sida to engage further.

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Section B: Examining Resilience Related Initiatives and Programmes in the Horn of Africa

As discussed in Section A of this Report, in this section B we present the analysis and findings, addressing to the extent possible within the constraints of the Helpdesk framework the issues raised in the terms of reference and also Sida's feedback on draft outlines and the Draft Report.

1 Introduction

The policy frameworks and programmes included in this mapping have been selected based on an assessment of their influence in the region (with priority given to those with the greatest level of influence amongst key stakeholders), as well as their relevance/ strategic fit with Sida's conception of resilience (as laid out in the Bouncing Back Better Policy Note) and priorities laid out in Sida's Results Strategy for Sub-Saharan Africa. The criteria used to identify relevant initiatives were:

- Explicit or prominent focus on resilience building as a core objective
- Multi-sectoral and inter-disciplinary approach employed
- Focus on Sida's identified strategic focal areas in relation to resilience: food security, social protection and linking relief and long-term development cooperation
- Strategic fit with Sida's focal areas under Sub-Saharan Africa strategy: Peace, security and conflict management, Environment and climate, Economic integration, trade, industry and financial systems, anti-corruption, strategic research and regional collaboration with other donors

It is important to note however that whilst every effort has been taken to ensure that the key initiatives have been identified, this mapping should not be considered comprehensive. Initiatives have been identified, and their relevance assessed based on pre-existing knowledge of the Helpdesk consultants and information available online. However, it is possible that certain initiatives have been omitted due to a lack of available information and insufficient time and resources to allow for a more detailed examination of their relevance and impact.

Our aim therefore in developing this mapping is not to fully lay out the full range of relevant initiatives currently in operation in the HoA region, but rather to identify a limited number of initiatives that we feel are likely to be of particular relevance and interest to Sida.

This section draws upon the detailed mapping of key regional and national resilience policy frameworks in the HoA region, included at Annex 1. It seeks to identify the degree to which regional and national frameworks are aligned with Sida's key focal areas in relation to resilience (food security, social protection and linking relief and long-term development cooperation), as well as regional priorities as defined by Sida's Sub-Saharan Africa strategy (Peace, security and conflict management, Environment and climate, Economic integration, trade, industry and financial systems, anti-corruption, strategic research and regional

collaboration with other donors). Based on this analysis, we seek to identify any policy frameworks that appear to be of particular interest for Sida, either because of their strategic fit with Sida priorities or because they appear to be particularly influential initiatives with significant buy-in from key actor groups.

2 Examining Resilience Agendas and Frameworks

Resilience has been defined differently by different actors. Although they are all slightly different in definition, they bear a lot of similarity in the sense that the definitions seem to focus on a unit's (individual, household, community, country) ability to withstand shocks and not succumb to them. Some of the definitions address a unit's ability to not only withstand shocks, but also to transform systems when conditions change and "make the existing system untenable". Examples of this need for transformation could include climate change undermining the viability of certain agricultural practices, or increased globalization and enforcement of state borders undermining pastoralist practices and livelihoods.

Definitions and understandings

There are a variety of relevant definitions of the resilience concept. Some working definitions of 'resilience' adopted by relevant institutions and programmes are presented below.

- **USAID** - Resilience is the ability of people, households, communities, countries and systems to mitigate, adapt to and recover from shocks and stresses in a manner that reduces chronic vulnerabilities and facilitates inclusive growth.
- **The Joint Resilience Strategy for Somalia** - Resilience is the ability to anticipate, absorb and recover from external pressures and shocks in ways that preserve the integrity of individuals (taking into account specific requirements based on gender, age and clan/ethnic origin), households (women - and men - dependent households) and communities, whilst reducing vulnerability. This includes both the ability to withstand threats and the ability to adapt where necessary; utilizing new options in the face of shocks and crises. When households, communities and networks for goods and services are resilient, there are positive livelihood outcomes that include: sufficient incomes, food security, safety, proper nutrition, good health and preservation and protection of ecosystems
- **DFID** - The ability of countries, communities and households to manage change, by maintaining or transforming living standards in the face of shocks or stresses—such as earthquakes, drought or violent conflict—without compromising their long-term prospects.
- **ECHO** - The ability of an individual, a household, a community, a country or a region to withstand, to adapt, and to quickly recover from stresses and shocks.

- **IFPRI** - Resilience “consists of three capacities that respond to different degrees of change or shocks:
 1. “Absorptive capacity covers the coping strategies individuals, households, or communities use to moderate or buffer the impacts of shock on their livelihoods and basic needs.
 2. “Adaptive capacity is the ability to learn from experience and adjust responses to changing external conditions, yet continue operating.
 3. “Transformative capacity is the capacity to create a fundamentally new system when ecological, economic, or social structures make the existing system untenable.”
- **FAO/ UNICEF/ WFP** -The ability of an individual/household/community to withstand shocks and stresses or to adapt to new options in a changing environment
- **Resilience Measurement Technical Working Group** - Resilience is the capacity that ensures adverse stressors and shocks do not have long-lasting adverse development consequences. —RM-TWG (quoted in Conostas, Frankenberger, and Hoddinott, 2014, 6)
- **Barrett and Conostas** - The capacity over time of a person, household or other aggregate unit to avoid poverty in the face of various stressors and in the wake of myriad shocks; If and only if that capacity remains high, then the unit is resilient.

Although this reflects a range of definitions, understandings and priorities in relation to the concept of ‘resilience’, it is also clear that there is wide consensus on the key elements of the concept. In the following mapping and analysis, we adopt a broad understanding of ‘resilience’, including all of the above institutional definitions.

Sectoral Resilience Agendas and Frameworks

In practice, resilience agendas have developed in relation to number of types of external shocks or stresses. These include resilience against:

- Natural hazards and disasters;
- Climate Change risks and impacts;
- Humanitarian emergencies;
- Epidemic disease (human; agricultural plants and animals);
- Threats to ‘natural’ environmental resources and habitats;
- External or global economic shocks (commodity price falls, financial crises, etc);
- Failures in food production;
- Loss of important sources of livelihoods;
- Political crises;
- Societal fragmentation or division;
- Violent conflict and insecurity from violence and intimidation

These ‘sectoral’ divisions are untidy and mutually overlapping. They have emerged in the context of debates and agendas relating to particular international sectoral clusters of policy, practitioner and research communities or institutions. These include: humanitarian aid, development aid and poverty reduction; disaster management and response; food security; economic growth agendas; climate change adaptation; biodiversity protection; fragile states (‘pathways out of fragility’); conflict prevention; and human security.

Although it is widely acknowledged that these sectors and agendas are generally highly inter-related, we are not yet at a stage where systematic distinctions between resilience agendas are consistently applied. In practice, in the Horn of Africa and elsewhere, resilience policies and programmes include varying mixtures of the above sectoral agendas, according to the particular institutions, coalitions and context involved.

We return below to discuss the relative prominence of such differing resilience agendas for policies and programmes in the Horn of Africa; after an initial outline review of some of the main institutions and frameworks explicitly engaged in developing resilience policies and programmes in this regional of Africa.

Selected Prominent Institutional Frameworks for developing Resilience Policies and Programmes in the Horn of Africa

At this stage, it is perhaps useful to highlight a few institutional frameworks which appear, from our Mapping, to have recently played a particularly prominent or influential role in the development of resilience policies or programmes in the Horn of Africa. The paragraphs below provide an introductory summary of their roles.

The **Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)** emerges as an important framework or platform for resilience programming in the Horn of Africa region; particularly on issues of coordination and cross learning (knowledge sharing). From our Mapping study, IGAD stands out as the regional agency that provides a framework for international to develop and build resilience, particularly in relation to risks of drought-related disasters or emergencies in the Horn of Africa. It does this, for example, by providing a framework for regional platforms/ processes to promote development of country-level investment plans.

Specifically, the following are anchored within IGAD to support resilience programming;

- The Technical Committee on Resilience in the Horn of Africa (TC) of the CGIAR which is a knowledge management and research platform aimed at informing different approaches to resilience,
- The IGAD Drought and Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) that focuses on addressing the effects of droughts in the HoA region in a holistic and sustainable manner,
- The IGAD Regional Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Platform that provides a mechanism for coordinating or even harmonising implementation of programmes designed to sustainably enhance disaster resilience.

IGAD is also part of the Global Action for Drought resilience and Growth, as well as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). Programmatically, IGAD supports implementation of the EU SHARE (Supporting the Horn of Africa's Resilience) and Danida's Horn of Africa Productive Capacities and Resilience Programme among others.

The Joint Resilience Strategy for Somalia: This strategy appears to have wide support amongst international stakeholders and also some key national stakeholders in the emerging national government of Somalia. It provides at least a major reference point for many actors supporting or undertaking resilience interventions. Many agencies (including the big INGOs in Somalia) have been brought together to implement resilience programs within the framework of this strategy) particularly through the implementation of SomReP as well as individual programs funded by the three UN agencies responsible for developing the strategy. It is further noteworthy that other donor agencies are organizing and channelling funds in support of this strategy. For example, Danida's strategy for Somalia (**The Somalia Resilience Programme: Support to food productive capacity and resilience**) has its implementation undertaken through support to FAO and SomReP within this strategic framework.

The strategy is also informed to a great extent by the Somalia Compact. This is a key component of the New Deal for Somalia, which emphasizes that success in Somalia requires a comprehensive and inclusive approach (for example, that the need for development actors to consider displacement from a development lens. The Joint Resilience Strategy aims to focus the efforts of the UN agencies on improving resilience in Somalia through the bridging of humanitarian and development programming to better address overlapping risks and stresses. As part of this partnership initiative, each of the UN agencies is now (according to the information available to the Helpdesk) implementing a strategic realignment of programmes and activities in line with the Resilience Strategy.

The Somalia Compact: The Somali Compact was developed through a process of consultation and negotiation between international donors and stakeholders, the Somalia government, civil society groups and international NGOs. It represented an early and strategic application of the international New Deal on State building and Peace building framework, designed to enable a relatively consultative approach towards promoting close coordination of the political, security and development efforts in Somalia. As such it is presented as a basis in the joint partnership between 'the Somali people and the international community'. International aid plays a critical role in the implementation of the Somalia Compact, representing a significant proportion of public expenditure to help achieve the peacebuilding and state building priorities that have been collectively agreed. The need for the government and development partners to work harder than ever to improve the effectiveness of development assistance in Somalia and to demonstrate that aid contributes to peacebuilding and state building results is thus important.

In practice, the process for developing the Compact has been criticised for being relatively dominated by international donors and partners and key personalities in the emergent national government of Somalia, without substantial bottom-up participation or ‘ownership’. In view of the context, this was perhaps inevitable. Nevertheless, the agreed Compact now provides a widely recognised strategic framework for the coordination of UN and other international agency programmes and also of bilateral donors and stakeholders.

The development of the Joint Resilience Strategy within this Compact framework is informed by this need for coordination and collaborative effort. Individual agencies are also aligning to the requirements and principles envisaged in the Compact. FAO, for example, in addition to being part of the Joint strategy, has ensured that its resilience programming is aligned with specific principles including alignment with the New Deal Compact. FAO Somalia’s CPF links directly with the Peace and State building goal number 4 (PSG 4 - Economic Foundations) of the Compact which aims at revitalizing and expanding the Somali economy with a focus on livelihood enhancement, employment generation and broad based inclusive growth. FAO Somalia’s CPF links directly with the Peace Building and State - building Goal Number 4 (PSG 4 - Economic Foundations) of the Compact, which aims to revitalise and expand the Somali economy with a focus on livelihood enhancement, employment generation and broad - based inclusive growth.

IDDRSI: At regional level, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development Drought Disaster Resilience Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) framework aims to providing guidance and enhance coordination on drought resilience in the Horn of Africa (HoA). It also appears substantially to have informed national level drought management priorities and programmes. This is reflected in most national development or poverty reduction strategies of the HoA countries. Thus, for example, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda have national policies on Disaster Risk Management (DRM) which appear to have been informed by the IDDRSI strategy. South Sudan is in the process of developing similar policies. The Somalia government does not as yet appear to have explicit and comprehensive national policies on DRM, though in practice these have been a major focus on international aid. There is however great emphasis in policy documents associated with the Joint Resilience Strategy for Somalia and the Somalia Compact on promoting coordinated approaches that link humanitarian support and long term development.

The Productive Safety-Net Programme (PSNP): Ethiopia launched in 2005, is an important policy initiative by Government of Ethiopia and donor institutions to enable millions of chronically food-insecure rural people to be moved from recurrent emergency food aid to a more secure and predictable, and largely cash-based, form of social protection. The PSNP is widely seen as a significant and innovative attempt on the part of the Government of Ethiopia and its international partners to move away from responding to chronic hunger through emergency appeals towards a more predictable response with predictable resources for a predictable high risk. The PSNP, which began in 2005, has continued to enjoy continued and substantial donor support. The newly established phase 2015 – 2020 of the PSNO has been developed with this continued high level of support.

The PSNP is also considered to have contributed significantly to the development of other linked sectors. Some recent evaluations indicate that the cash distributed to vulnerable people and communities under the PSNP is being directly used to finance enhanced access to both education and health services, with significant impact. This has reportedly been achieved through both development of the infrastructure (Asset development) as well as supporting access through availability of cash that allows communities to pay for health and education. Children's education in particular appears to be a very high priority for women, and furthermore, poor households are almost twice as likely to use PSNP cash for health services. (see for example <http://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/3964.pdf>)

The significance of PSNP is reflected in the fact that similar frameworks have been suggested and used in various other developing countries in place of direct food aid including Kenya (The Hunger Safety Net programme). This is because it has been considered more responsive to early indications of crisis - more efficient in ameliorating humanitarian crisis and is transformative in the medium term, lifting households out of chronic food insecurity.

However, on the negative side, experts indicate that the programme may not be the most successful in terms of ensuring peoples food security especially in the long term. The program can only be effective in bridging the response gap between emergency relief and long-term development aid, and helps build resilience (The Ethiopian Observatory). Moreover, the Ethiopian government has historically had a tendency to declare over-ambitious targets and to be reluctant to recognise problems with implementation in a timely way, contributing to possible future risks to timely responses to severe emergencies.

After this initial review of a few selected highlighted resilience frameworks in the Horn of Africa, we proceed in section 4 to review and discuss some issues and themes that emerge from our overall mapping of regional and national resilience policies and programmes. Before doing so, it is important to highlight some limits to our mapping and analysis, which are outlined in the next section.

3 Comments on the Framing and Labelling of Resilience Policy Frameworks and Initiatives in HoA

Before engaging in detailed mapping and analysis of Resilience policies and programmes in the HoA region and in selected countries within this region, it is important to note that 'resilience' dimensions agendas not only have several dimensions (disaster, environment, climate, economic, societal, conflict, and 'moving from state fragility - as discussed above), but also are applied with greatly varying degrees of rigour and clarity.

It is important to be aware that, as the concept and priorities associated with resilience has become increasingly prominent, there has been an understandable tendency to give the term 'Resilience' greater prominence in relevant policy and programme titles and headline documentation. In numerous cases, this reflects substantial review and refocusing of more traditional policies and programmes so that resilience approaches and priorities are

substantially integrated in their detailed design and implementation. More, often, this is actually a ‘work in progress’: the policies or programmes have been informed by the priorities and approaches of ‘resilience’ to some extent, but perhaps in a limited or inconsistent way, or with a disconnect between design and implementation priorities. On the basis of the Helpdesk’s wider experience and impressions, we suspect that there are also other policies and programmes where the declared ‘resilience’ focus is actually little more than a relabeling exercise, which does not penetrate to the level of detailed design or implementation. At the same time, there will be other programmes which do not yet highlight the concept of resilience in their titles or headline aims and objectives, but which in practice arguably incorporate important aspects of resilience approaches and priorities thoroughly into their design and implementation.

We expect that the ‘resilience’ policies and programmes that we have reviewed in the Horn of Africa during the preparation of this Helpdesk Report include all of the above three types of adoption of resilience – ranging from the superficial, through ‘work in progress’, to thorough integration of resilience approaches and priorities. However, the constraints of our desk-based study, combined with the limited consultant time available, make it difficult for us to reliably distinguish between these in relation to the programmes listed in the Mapping Annex.

In our Mapping and this analysis in this Report, we have aimed to exclude those programmes for which the label ‘resilience’ is completely superficial. However, without more detailed investigations, including country visits and interviews with relevant key informants, we cannot reliably assess the extent to which the adoption of substantial resilience approaches and priorities remains a ‘work in progress’. Presumably, most of the programmes and policies included in our Mapping and analysis fall somewhere along a spectrum in this respect, with only a few thoroughly adopting clearly thought-through resilience approaches (and implementation of these will also, of course, be work in progress). In this study, we have had to rely on assessments based on publically-available documentation, supplemented by wider knowledge and experience of Helpdesk consultants, which though valuable is inevitably patchy. Although we are reasonably confident in our main points and lines of analysis, these will need to be supplemented and checked by more detailed and focussed investigations including field visits before using them as a firm basis for decisions by Sweden on programme portfolios and such like.

4 Thematic issues and findings arising from the Mapping of Regional and National Resilience Policy Frameworks and Initiatives in the HoA

NB This section should be read in close association with the associated Mapping Study (presented in the Annex)

Regional initiatives

There appears to be a strong alignment between how regional frameworks and Sida approach resilience as a concept and policy and programing agenda. Perhaps unsurprisingly in this region, there is a strong focus on drought resilience and food security across all of the identified regional policy frameworks. Several frameworks have a specific focus on arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL), whilst adapting to climate change and natural resource management are also identified as key focal areas of the majority of regional frameworks. Social protection- seems to be relatively under-emphasised.

Likewise, there is significant overlap between Sida regional priorities and these frameworks. As noted above, environment and climate are critical aspects of each of the regional resilience frameworks. Economic development is also central to several of these frameworks. For example, ‘private sector driven development’ is a core principle underpinning CAADP, whilst IDDRSI includes both ‘enhancing market access’ and ‘facilitating trade and availing versatile financial services’ as key pillars of the strategy.

As might be expected, enhanced regional collaboration is also a key objective of several of these regional frameworks. Several initiatives, most notably the Technical Consortium for Building Resilience and IDDRSI, also have a specific focus on strategic research. The Technical Consortium and the Global Alliance stand out for the number of donors engaged, and may therefore be particularly well aligned with Sida’s focus on collaborative work with other donors.

Of the regional initiatives identified in this mapping, the IDDRSI stands out as being of particular relevance for Sweden and Sida. There is a high degree of overlap between the 7 core pillars of this strategy and both Sida’s conception of resilience as well as the regional priorities as outlined in the Sub-Saharan Strategy (as outlined above). The IDDRSI also appears to have a high degree of buy-in and influence with key regional actors. It is cited in several country level drought management policies, included in national development or poverty reduction strategies for Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda.

Conflict is identified as a particular challenge or in several frameworks. For example, IDDRSI, the Regional Platform and the Global Alliance for Action for Drought and Growth all explicitly identify conflict as a risk factor facing communities. This indicates at least a reasonable degree of awareness about conflict risks. However the frameworks do not go on to make an explicit mention of the need to employ a conflict sensitive lens in order to avoid exacerbating such conflicts. Peacebuilding is only explicitly identified as a critical component

of a wider resilience building approach in one framework; the IDDRSI which includes conflict prevention and peacebuilding as one of the seven key intervention areas in the strategy.

National level Resilience Frameworks

There is significant variation between the degree to which different countries in the region have fully formulated policy frameworks in place to guide resilience programmes. Kenya and Ethiopia for example, each have fairly comprehensive government led policy frameworks in place that focus on resilience building. In contrast, Somalia and South Sudan have much less well developed government-led co-ordination mechanisms and frameworks in this area.

Thus Kenya has in place a number of relatively comprehensive government led interventions/ policy agenda that touch on resilience. These include: Kenya (Disaster management policy and Strategy Vision 2030 which has mainstreamed DRM in all its key pillars; the Second Medium Term Plan (2013-17); National Climate Change Response Strategy (2010) and Action Plan (2013); as well as the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) - Arid lands Management Project (ARMP)).

In addition to the PSNP, Ethiopia also has a number of resilience-related policies and programmes, which include: National Policy on Disaster Risk Management; Strategic Program and Investment Framework Pastoral Development Policy; Strategy Framework, Early Warning & Emergency Coordination Center (under formation); , Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy and Framework (2011); and the Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector being led by a State Minister under the Ministry of Agriculture).

In contrast, Somalia and South Sudan are just beginning to develop such coordination mechanisms and frameworks. Our desk review of the national programs in Somalia and South Sudan that are classified as resilience programs also reveal that the majority of these the operations of these programs have considerably big focus on Humanitarian assistance/ Emergency response. This could be attributable to the fact that the contexts in these two countries are still quite fragile, with fragile or unresponsive governance systems are not yet well developed, in contexts where there is still a regular need for large-scale humanitarian and recovery interventions. In these countries, the coordination agenda for resilience building seems to be driven more by international actors and the UN agencies.

Thematic Observations and Analysis

As discussed above, resilience agendas have developed internationally around a number of sectoral concerns. In reviewing in our Mapping Study the various programmes, frameworks and platforms that declare a specific focus on the resilience agenda in the Horn of Africa Region, it is noteworthy that in this region are mostly directly concerned with resilience

agendas concerned with drought conditions and or risks related to Climate Change and its impacts on the region.

Within this framework, the identified Resilience programmes also seem mainly to focus on drought-affected communities inhabiting the dryland areas of the HOA region (ASALs) where conflicts (inter community and cross-border conflicts) have been typical characteristics of the context, particularly during periods of scarcity or immediately following periods of scarcity.

It is noteworthy that very few of the ‘resilience’ programmes and frameworks identify conflict management, conflict prevention, peace building or even conflict sensitivity as areas of focus in the interventions. This is despite the fact that governance and peacebuilding and generally the social dimension (particularly being able to build social networks) are widely recognised in principle to be key aspects of resilience building.

Humanitarian and development linkages

Governance and ownership

5 Identifying on-Going resilience programmes in HoA

(to be read in association with the resilience programming sections of the Mapping Study presented in the Annex)

There are a number of current resilience programmes in the HoA region many of which, as with the regional examples discussed above work with issues of climate change, natural resource management and drought.

The Somalia Consortium Resilience Working Group (SCRWG) is one on-going resilience programme in the HoA region. The Purpose of the Working Group is to consolidate, coordinate, improve and support the activities of all relevant stakeholders in resilience building in Somalia through activities aimed at enhancing coordination, information sharing and learning among stakeholders. Due to the diversity of objectives in Resilience programming among the Working group’s membership, focus is placed on identifying how resilient communities look like i.e. the end result of resilience and what principles exist in resilience building and especially in the Somali context. The WG is open to all NGOs, private institutions, donors and UN agencies active in Somalia in the realm of resilience programming. Requests for adhesion or withdrawal are forwarded to the Chair and are communicated to become effective at the consecutive meeting of the WG.

The programme to End Drought Emergencies was a consensual response of all the countries affected by the drought of 2011. In response to the ensuing humanitarian crisis, the Heads of State and Government of the Horn and East Africa came together 2011 in Nairobi. There was

also high-level representation from the United Nations, development partners and international agencies. The Heads of State directed IGAD to lead and coordinate member states in implementing the Ending Drought Emergencies initiative.

In the past, the Kenyan government and international community attempted to address the recurring problem of drought primarily through humanitarian interventions. More resources and attention were devoted to emergency response than to preventive, risk-reducing measures. However, this failed to reduce the number of people affected or address the underlying factors that contribute to drought emergencies. Relief efforts may save lives but risk undermining people's survival strategies. Evidence also suggests that preventive measures are more cost-effective than late response.

The Country Programme Paper (CPP) states that a concerted effort is needed at both national and regional levels to invest in the opportunities presented by the ASALs in a way that avoids or mitigates future shocks. To achieve this vision, the CPP states there must be a paradigm shift that strengthens the resilience of the ASALs' various forms of capital. Increased occurrence of droughts should be expected, given increasing variability caused by climate change. But given their slow-onset nature, droughts can be predicted and managed and should never evolve into emergencies.

This CPP therefore aims to enhance resilience to drought in the ASALs within the framework and timeline of Kenya Vision 2030. Its main thrust will be to create a more conducive environment for building resilience to drought by investing in the essential foundations for development, such as infrastructure, human capital, and security, while at the same time strengthening the link between relief, recovery and development through long-term planning. It presents a unique opportunity to tackle the issue in an inclusive, coordinated and holistic way.

The objective of the country programme, which will be implemented through two successive Medium Term Plans (MTP), is to transform the management of drought, substantially reduce its impact and eventually end drought emergencies in Kenya.

6 Main Bilateral Donors (incl. EU) to the region, and their engagement with Resilience initiatives and programmes

Following the severe drought that devastated the Horn of Africa in 2010-2011, IGAD adopted a regional resilience strategy (IDDRSI - IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative) aimed at addressing the effects of drought and related shocks in the region in a sustainable and holistic manner. IDDRSI identifies seven priority intervention areas, where investment and action will help to build resilience through reducing the vulnerability of target communities to climatic and economic shocks. The strategy serves as a common framework for developing national and regional programmes that will be designed to enhance drought resilience through developing sustainability in the IGAD region.

In line with the IDDRSI strategy and the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council concerning "The EU approach to resilience: learning

from food security crises” (COM(2012)586 final), the European Commission services are preparing a new resilience programme which may support the IDDRSI.

Global Humanitarian Assistance Report 2015 states that the government donors providing the most international humanitarian assistance were for the most part the same in 2014 as in 2013, but with two notable shifts reflecting the increasing importance of certain Gulf donors (Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and Qatar). Saudi Arabia became one of the ten largest donors for the first time since 2008. The UAE also joined the largest 20 donors in 2014. Although most of their assistance is directed towards the Middle East region, some of the funding is also directed towards the Horn of Africa. In December 2014, amid announcements that WFP would have to suspend its food assistance to Syrian refugees, Saudi Arabia committed a package of funding to WFP for the Syrian regional crisis. The same amount was also committed to WFP’s responses in Ethiopia and Kenya (US\$43.0 million and US\$10.2 million respectively).

Turkey is also a donor. Independent of its refugee hosting contributions, Turkey has grown in profile as an international humanitarian donor in recent years, contributing to a number of responses, including in Somalia through direct presence, when many other international actors were absent. According to its own reports, in 2013 it contributed nearly US\$58 million in international humanitarian assistance to countries including Somalia.

7 Some Important actors and agents of change relating to Resilience Initiatives in HoA

In this section we provide a brief discussion of the relevance of different types of categories of actors in relation to their actual and potential roles and positions in relation to Resilience-related, initiatives, policies and programmes.

We supplement this generic discussion with an illustrative matrix, in which some actors in the Horn of Africa are briefly identified as relevant in relation to the resilience agenda. It outlines different types of organizations and their main functions and objectives. These actors were identified during a previous assignment in the fall of 2014 for a different client, and the purpose was to identify actors in the environmental field, gender and peacebuilding. The list is therefore not complete with regard to other countries such as Ethiopia and South Sudan. The main focus is on regional aspects and Somalia. We do however believe some of these names of organizations and individuals are important and useful contacts for Sida.

Regional level		
Name of Actor	Contacts	Main functions/objectives
IGAD (Djibouti and Addis) http://igad.int	<p>Elsadig Abdalla, Director Economic Cooperation & Social Development. E-mail: elsadig.abdalla@igad.int</p> <p>SIZER Kebede Habtemichael</p> <p>Technical Assistant to the Executive Secretary of IGAD. E-mail: sizer.kebede@igad.int, Telephone: Djibouti: + 253 77 81 74 47, Addis: + 251 911 74 73 74</p> <p>Cynthia Other (involved in the IGAD-NGO forum, and responsible for grants to CSOs in natural resource management</p> <p>Mrs Mulu. Haile, Chairperson of IGAD-NGO Forum. E-mail mhaile@mcdpethiopia.org.</p>	<p>Authority on Development (IGAD) in Eastern Africa was created in 1996 to supersede the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGAD) which was founded in 1986.</p> <p>CEWARN - Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (http://www.cewarn.org) was launched in 2002, and co-operative initiative of the seven IGAD (Inter-governmental authority on development) member countries: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Uganda, Sudan and Eritrea</p> <p>IGAD also has a “Measurement of Resilience” unit. The Resilience Analysis Unit (RAU) was established to lead all regional efforts in understanding resilience and defining its measurement in the context of the IGAD region. The unit is part of the IGAD platform coordination unit and works closely with the monitoring and evaluation unit at the Secretariat</p>
Horn of Africa Regional Environment Centre and Network (HoA-REC&N), Addis http://www.hoarec.org/index.php/en/	<p>Anna Wijkman, Project Consultant</p> <p>HoA-REC/N, Addis Ababa University. E-mail: Anna Wikman annaw@hoarec.org</p>	<p>The HoA-REC&N focuses on environmental concerns and sustainable development options within the HoA. The Centre is an autonomous institution under Addis Ababa University. It facilitates, strengthens and advocates for initiatives related to land use planning, integrated water resources management, ecosystem management, climate change and energy and value chains for sustainable products and services.</p> <p>The Network, hosted and supported by the Centre, promotes more than 40 endogenous civil society organisations, higher learning institutions and research centers, in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan.</p>
Resource-Based Conflict (RBC) Network, Nairobi http://www.penhanetwork.org/resource-based-conflict	<p>Mohamed Moalim Abukar, Chairman of RBC Network and Director of Kenyan focal point organisation of the Network – HARDO (Humanitarian Action for Relief and Development)</p> <p>E-mail: HARDO ORGANIZATION</p>	<p>The history of the network dates back to 1998 when Oxfam Novib and its counterparts from Ethiopia, Sudan and Somalia acknowledged that resource based conflicts were a leading threat to prospects of poverty alleviation and sustainable peace in the HEA. The idea was to generate knowledge within the counterparts of the region and if possible seek ways of dealing with the effects of conflict. RBC Conferences. have been held since 2000 in Kenya, Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Somaliland and Uganda. Conferences have not been held</p>

	hardo_mog@hotmail.com	<p>in recent years due to lack of funding (previously supported by Oxfam-Novib)</p> <p>Each country has established a national RBC network of CSOs, with activities coordinated by a national focal point (NFP).</p>
<p>Pastoral and Environmental Network in the Horn of Africa (PENHA)</p> <p>http://www.penhanetwork.org</p>	<p>Sadia Musse</p> <p>Country Representative</p> <p>Tell: +252 2 523938 (office)</p> <p>Mobile: +252 63 4427170 (personal)</p> <p>email: sadiama@hotmail.com (personal)</p> <p>email: penhasom@gmail.com (office)</p> <p>Amsale Shibeshi</p> <p>Regional Programmes Coordinator</p> <p>Tell: 252 2 523938 (office)</p> <p>Mobile: +252 63 4416203 (personal)</p> <p>email: ashibeshi@hotmail.com (personal)</p> <p>email: penhasom@gmail.com (office)</p>	<p>PENHA's mission is to reduce poverty among the pastoralists in the Horn of Africa through the empowerment of communities and to foster sustainable and dignified livestock-based and non-livestock-based livelihoods.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>Fostering sustainable livelihoods requires a co-ordinated approach at the grassroots and policy levels. PENHA therefore commits itself to two goals:</p> <p>To empower pastoralist communities and their institutions to play a full role in their own development</p> <p>To influence development policy and development programme design to foster sustainable livelihoods among pastoralists.</p> <p>PENHA describes itself as a regional network, but operates more as a regional NGO with country offices in the different HoA countries.</p>
<p>Horn of Africa Pastoral Network (HoAPN) /REGLAP</p> <p>http://www.elmt-relpa.org/aesito/hoapn?&idcms_doc=1002</p>		<p>The Regional Learning and Advocacy Programme (REGLAP) is an ECHO-funded project aiming to avert this crisis and reduce the vulnerability of pastoral communities through policy and practice change in the Horn and East Africa. The aim of the project is to raise awareness among planners and policy makers about the full potential of pastoral systems to make a significant contribution to the economies of the region.</p> <p>Oxfam GB leads REGLAP and a group of consortium members including Save the Children UK, Veterinaries Sans Frontiers-Belgium, Cordaid, CARE, Reconcile and the Overseas Development Institute (ODI). REGLAP is a member of the Horn of Africa Pastoral Network (HoAPN).</p> <p>REGLAP has produced six papers that reflect on pastoralist livelihoods – including climate change, demographic trends, cross-border issues, and social protection.</p>
Somalia/Somaliland		

Resource Management Somali Network (RMSN) http://www.rmsn.net		<p>A Network of 14 organisations in Somalia, Puntland and Somaliland (some operating in regional level) working with environmental issues. For example Golis and Candlelight (see below) are members. List of member organisations: http://www.rmsn.net/members.html</p> <p>The overall goal of RMSN member organisations is to: work with local communities to address the root causes of resource mismanagement problems affecting Somalia and the Greater Horn of Africa”</p> <p>RMSN members deal also with diverse issues including, food security, peace, alternative energy sources, health, education, water, community training and awareness creation, income generation, and other relevant related issues.</p> <p>The network is/has been funded by Oxfam Novib.</p>
Somaliland Pastoral Forum (SOLPAF) http://solpaf.org	<p>Abdirahim M Ibrahim. E-mail: abdirahim@solpaf.org Telephone: +252 63 440 4535</p>	<p>Was founded in 2006 with the vision, mission and programmatic objectives to facilitate the coordination and collective efforts of addressing the issues of the pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in Somaliland at the local, national, regional and international levels. Its Mission is “to the empowerment of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists to secure their livelihoods, influence institutions to be responsive to pastoralists and agro-pastoralists’ needs and to promote stronger shared understanding to pastoral development approaches”. SOLPAF undertakes coordination, advocacy, lobbying, civic education and community development planning to promote the well-being, security and dignity of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in Somaliland.</p> <p>SOLPAF’s ambition is to serve as a center of information for member CSOs and create a collective voice and effort for Pastoralists .</p> <p>Several of the National CSOs listed below are members of SOLPAF. Also PENHA, which described itself as a regional network but operates more as an INGO is a member of SOLPAF.</p> <p>SOLPAF is funded by Oxfam and Saferworld among others.</p>
Adal-Som Foundation (ASF) http://www.adalsomfoundation.org	<p>Mohamed Abdullahi Obsiyeh Executive Director Adalsom Foundation Borama, Awdal Region - Somaliland. E-mail: obsiyeh@adalsomfoundation.org</p>	<p>NGO Established in 2013. Has important technical skills in water and energy management. Focuses a lot on training communities in water preservation and treatment, as well as in constructing energy saving stoves.</p>

Agriculture Development Organization (ADO)	Hussien Ismail Jama, Executive Director E-mail: hussien@adosom.org Phone: +252 (2) 63 4429664	<p>Mission</p> <p>Agriculture Development organization is non-governmental, non-profit seeking organization that endeavors to promote agricultural sector, farmers' capacity and environmental protection and conservation in order to empower and improve livelihood conditions of the poor agro-pastoral community in Somaliland through rights-based approach.</p> <p>Description</p> <p>The Agricultural Development Organization (ADO) is a local non-governmental organization engaged in the development of the communities in Somaliland with particular focus on pastoral and agro-pastoral sectors. For the past two decades, ADO has carved a niche for itself as a professional development agency and made remarkable strides in advancing agriculture and livelihoods of the targeted community.</p>
Academy for Peace and Development (APD)	Ahmed Mohamed Diriye, Programme Coordinator. E-mail: ahmedmdiriye@yahoo.com Omar Adan. E-mail: omaradan_1969@yahoo.com	<p>APD is working with research within three different "pillars of peace":</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Social reconciliation and conflict management; (ii) Decentralisation and local government; (iii) Democratisation <p>APD undertakes a careful mapping exercise on community perceptions and attitudes within these areas and facilitates every third year a conference to discuss issues raised during community research. Last conference was held in April 2014.</p> <p>Six Main challenges identified within the area of social reconciliation: (i) Land disputes; (ii) Natural resources, including water, petroleum, charcoal; (iii) Juridical ineffectiveness and corrupted court system; (iv) Unequal access to public resources; (v) Revenge killing; and Ivi) ?.</p> <p>APD also makes rapid conflict assessments at community level and assess opportunities for reconciliation, and mediates through video technology.</p> <p>It plans to host a conference in October on Environment and natural resources (land disputes).</p> <p>Is funded by DFID, Danida and Sida (through Interpeace)</p>
Barwaaqo Voluntary Organization (BVO)	Khadra Hassan, Director: E-mail: khadra.bvorg@yahoo.com	<p>BVO is the Somalia focal point organisation of HoA-REC&N (see above)</p> <p>Mission: To work closely with the local community, particularly women and children, in order to ensure positive socio-economic change and sustainable</p>

	<p>Mohamed Ahmed Ali, Programme coordinator. E-mail: mohamed.ahmed@barwaaqo.org</p>	<p>natural resource management.</p> <p>As most CSOs in Somaliland, BVO has a very broad set of intervention areas, including: (i) Human Rights; (ii) Environment/secure livelihood; (iii) Health.</p> <p>Area 2 includes the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WASH - Food security - Disaster risk reduction - Environmental conservation - Climate change - Income generating activities <p>BVO recently participated in a strategic planning workshop of the HoA-REC&N HoA-REC&N in Addis. It will also participate in a 4-year Horn of Africa regional climate change programme focusing on (i) Water management; (ii) landscape.</p>
Candlelight	<p>Fadrus Awil Jama, Executive Director. E-mail. candasli@yahoo.com; Telephone: +252 63 442 1059.</p>	<p>Raise the awareness of the community on <u>environmental issues</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Mitigate negative effects of emergency situations on community livelihood iii. lobby and advocate for environmental protection iv. Enhance range-land and forest management re-forestation and soil erosion control v. Promote sustainable management for environmental sanitation measures. vi. Increase agricultural production through the introduction of good agriculture practices vii. Explore alternative renewable sources of energy viii. Establish preventive standardized measures for climate change <p>Women empowerment: Candlelight has been founded by a group of women who was initially intended to improve basic needs of women and children. For this reason, women empowerment is primary focus of our mandate through mainstreaming. The key activities under this sector are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To create income generation activities for pastoralist and agro-pastoralist

		<p>women</p> <p>ii. Improve women access to saving and loan system by introducing Village Saving Loan Association approach. since the communities doesn't have formal financial systems.</p> <p>iii. Improve and diversified employment opportunities through providing skills training to engage profitable business or employment</p> <p>iv. Strengthened ability of women to manage household budgetary, decision making and resource allocation through training , organizing fore, awareness raising and engagement of religious leader in empowering women trend.</p>
Kenya		
<p>Humanitarian Action for Relief and Develoopment (HARDO)</p> <p>http://hardo-ea.org</p>	<p>Mohamed Moalim Abukar, Chief Executive Officer' Email: hardo_mog@hotmail.com</p> <p>+254 72634 8147</p>	<p>HARDO has very broad areas of operation and implements projects in both Kenya and Somalia. It does have some interesting projects focusing on water and environmental sanitation and environmental protection. It has experience in working with peace dialogue over shared natural resources.</p>

8 Comments on Sida's Portfolio in the HoA and possible opportunities or gaps in relations to supporting and promoting resilience in the HoA

In this section we aim briefly to review the overall profile of Sida's portfolio of programmes and strategy results areas in the HoA, and discuss these in relation to issues raised by our wider mapping of resilience initiatives.

Brief review of Sida Portfolio

The results strategies for Sweden's International Development Cooperation with countries in the Horn of Africa do not have resilience as an explicit objective or key results area. However, the Swedish cooperation is shaped by the development policy priority on sustainable environment and climate. Swedish regional cooperation with Africa engages strategic dialogue with the AU and the RECs on for instance the creation of a sustainable environment including mitigation of and adaptation to the impacts of climate change. The Cooperation Strategy for Regional Development Cooperation with Sub-Saharan Africa (2010-2015) states that special attention should be focused on the following component:

- Ensuring that the AU's and the RECs' commitments on the environment and climate change are met and that follow-up mechanisms are strengthened. The focus here must be on efficient mechanisms for cooperation on shared natural resources, including water resources, mitigation of and adaptation to the impacts of climate change, links to peace and security, and knowledge building concerning the links between ecosystem services and poverty reduction.

There are a number of Sida supported engagements that seem relevant to resilience in the Horn of Africa, and which need to be further explored and validated:

- SRK/IFRC 2013 and amendment for support to Strategic Research into National and Local Capacity Building for Disaster Risk Management;
- AfDB, ClimDEv Special Fund;
- WFP, African Risk Capacity, Agency Bridge Financing;
- UNECA, African Climate Policy Centre ACPC JFA;
- WFP, African Risk Capacity Design Phase;
- Pan Africa Climate Justice alliance (PACJA) Capacity building for effective CSO coordination & engagement in international Climate Change dialogue processes; and
- Sub-Saharan Africa Development Programme on Water.

Somalia

Resilience is referred to in the Strategy with Somalia in both direct and indirect ways. It speaks about "strengthening the population's resilience ahead of new crises", or "new conflicts", but the Strategy also makes references to resilience within the results area "Human Security and livelihood" in the context of promoting the creation of more livelihood opportunities. Sida identifies important linkages between employment, livelihood, livestock

farming and drought, flooding, overgrazing and climate change. The resilience of the households, communities and networks is vulnerable to adverse changes of the chain of causality and dependence between environmental and socioeconomic factors. As Sida points out the risk of violence in Somalia is compounded by very high unemployment rate among young people and environmental vulnerability to drought and other climate effects. A negative change in the conditions for farming is most likely going to have an immediate adverse impact on peace, stability and development. One example of intervention supported by Sida to strengthen resilience is the World Vision Germany Somalia Resilience Programme. The intervention seeks to address chronic vulnerability through recognition of the complex links between the ever changing environment, livelihoods, conflict, adaptive capacity and food security. The programme design is a longer term, multi sector, multi actor addressing resilience at the community level through joint, coordinated action in specific locations. The programme will focus on productive and local adaptive capacities of communities and households leveraging on members existing complementary programmes. The programme has so far by 2014 moved 300 agro pastoral households or approximately 1 800 people in the programme into a less vulnerable category of beneficiaries, via its innovative sharecropping pilot in Dollow. Peacebuilding or conflict management is implemented by an implementing partner CARE USA. In Badhan District, CARE USA proposed to work to improve the community capacity for resource management and resource conflict prevention to improve community use of shared resources through a conflict mediation process and do no harm approaches. The World Vision explains that the dry season in 2014 was characterized by high temperatures and inevitably brought about a scarcity of water and pasture. Due to the lack of rain in the Gu wet season in 2014, the conditions exasperated and potentially leading to conflict over scarce resources and the re surfacing of tensions between communities and clans.

Sida's portfolio in Somalia includes several other engagements that seem to have a bearing on resilience such as:

1. DRC/DDG Community Driven Recovery & Safety programme;
2. UN Habitat Rehabilitation Economic Infrastructure Mogadishu;
3. SRC/IFRC: Long-term humanitarian capacity building; and
4. UNICEF Humanitarian support to country programs 2014-2016.

NRC and Save the Children UK are also part of a consortium that aims to strengthen the absorptive capacity and increase the capacities of communities through short and long term initiatives. NRC is the lead agency for this initiative.

DRC/DDG has an interesting strategy for stabilization through community-driven safety and socio-economic recovery in Somalia. The strategy encompasses and integrates the following DRC and DDG projects:

- DRC's Community-Driven Recovery and Development (CDRD) project which focus on service delivery enhancement and bottom-up governance.
- DRC's livelihoods and protection activities

- DDG's Community Safety (CS) project which aims at reducing threats to human security through comprehensive community-driven programming.

The programme strategy states that in Somalia there is a need to support local capacities to both enhance community safety and strengthen protection and livelihood opportunities, in order to stabilise fragile parts of the region and improve the quality of life for Somalis.

A second Sida financed intervention is the UN Habitat Rehabilitation Economic Infrastructure Programme in Mogadishu. It addresses roots causes, stress factors and drivers for vulnerability and underlying tensions to violence. (We don't have sufficient information about this intervention to elaborate any further).

A third intervention is the Swedish Red Cross (SRC) in collaboration with International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Federation (IFRC). SRC works through its local partner in Somalia, the Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS), which conducts needs assessments in their area of operation to mitigate disaster situations. The findings from the assessments are used as a guide to ascertain the required interventions and subsequently prompt the need for emergency assistance. Mitigation measures are therefore integrated into the project design to cushion the affected communities from future shocks.

SRC states that synergies between the SRCS health programme and the DRR and resilience programme will contribute significantly to mitigating some of the consequences of human and natural impact on the environment. Environmental conservation will be a key activity in the DRR programme in which the SRCS will empower targeted communities to embark on sustainable land management practices. SRCS will work with other actors and stakeholders to provide an inter-sectoral forum to address environmental conservation as well as climate change-related threats together with the target communities.

A fourth intervention is the [unicef Humanitarian support to country programs 2014-2016](#). The support to unicef partly includes the two perspectives 'Disaster risk reduction and Early Recovery' as the planned emergency interventions aim to build resilience of individuals and households in specific contexts. The intervention is relevant in relation to Sweden's strategy for multilateral-cooperation.

In the new unicef strategic plan resilience is more clearly articulated as an area for linking relief and development. In addition unicef works within the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, IASC, with common needs-assessments. The cooperation partners have an adequate approach to sustain intended outcome over time. This gives UNICEF an advantage in linking relief and development and building resilience and synergies. Unicef is working actively in the area of resilience in the Horn of Africa. Unicef is aware of the 'gap' challenge and compared to other UN agencies Unicef has improved its performance and has started more actively to address resilience in humanitarian situations, and most importantly it is clearly stated in the new Strategic Plan 2014-2017 where resilience will be an area with measurable results/indicators.

The programmes are in general linked either directly or indirectly with peacebuilding or conflict management. They recognize the vulnerability in households and communities to

changes in climate and environment that can affect access to water, food security, employment and livelihood as critical drivers for conflict and peace.

Kenya

Further to the Strategy for development cooperation with Kenya, 2009-2013, it makes no explicit mentioning of resilience. It does however include natural resources and environment as an area of cooperation, and for which the objective is “improved management of natural resource utilisation with a focus on sustainable growth that benefits poor people. Swedish efforts in this sector focused on support for reform measures aimed at securing access to water resources, clean water, increased productivity and the commercialisation of agriculture.” It states that “cooperation in the water sector will include reforms and investment aimed at promoting decentralisation, improving access to and the commercialisation of water, more effective supervision and management of water resources, and efforts aimed to reduce the impacts of climate change on water users”.

The Strategy for development cooperation with Kenya has strong linkages with resilience as the Strategy aims to offer extension services coupled with better access to markets, inputs and financing facilitate the commercialisation of the agricultural sector, leading to better food security, economic growth and more productive jobs in rural areas. Furthermore, it aims to support reforms, which are needed to ensure results in the water and agricultural sectors, and which Sweden will therefore support, will include land reforms (land rights) and environment. The Strategy states that civil society organisations is supported with a view to promoting greater popular participation in planning, decision-making and policy implementation, and enhancing awareness of rights and responsibilities with regard to natural resources and the environment. The water and agricultural programmes give women and young people the opportunity to develop the necessary skills to take part in local committees.

The Strategy states that a significant proportion of aid to the water sector is aimed at reducing the impact of climate change on those using water resources. Cooperation in the environmental sphere is aimed at improving the management of natural resource utilisation, an area that will become even more important as the impacts of climate change intensify. Increased aid in the water and agricultural sectors will be predicated on the provision of services to vulnerable groups.

Examples of interventions supported by Sida are:

1. Agriculture Sector Support;
2. World Food Programme (WFP) - Enhanced complementarity and capacity for Sustainable Resilience Building in Kenya's ASALs;
3. The Kenya Water and Sanitation CSOs Network (KEWASNET): improved governance in the Kenyan water sector;
4. Water Services Trust Fund - Rural Water, Sanitation and Water Resources Management.

The Agriculture Sector Support programme is very large with a Sida contribution of 350 MSEK for five years. The overall objective of the programme is “to transform Kenya's

agricultural sector into an innovative, commercially oriented, competitive and modern industry that will contribute to poverty reduction and improved food security in rural and urban Kenya”. There are three components, sector coordination, natural resource management and value chains. The intended results of the intervention is to increase equitable income, employment and improved food security of male and female target groups as a result of improved production and productivity in the rural smallholder farm and off-farm sectors. One component of the programme with indirect linkage to resilience is training/sensitization of value chain actors on natural resource management and climate change causes/risks and beneficitation of value chain actors with social protection services and products by private and public providers.

The WFP - Enhanced complementarity and capacity for Sustainable Resilience Building in Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs). The Programme aims at strengthening the foundation for an efficient, coordinated, government-led response to food security in the ASALs by building capacity at county-level to respond to shocks, by strengthening resilience through productive safety nets and by ensuring complementarity of all existing national safety net programmes.

A third intervention linked with resilience is the Kenya Water and Sanitation CSOs Network (KEWASNET): improved governance in the Kenyan water sector. The purpose of this project is to strengthen CSO participation in the WASH sector in Kenya in order to secure better governance and sustainable delivery of water and sanitation services to the poor and underserved.

A fourth intervention is the Water Services Trust Fund - Rural Water, Sanitation and Water Resources Management which is a financing mechanism of the Government of Kenya of small scale locally managed water projects (both water supply and water resource management) with the objective to fulfil people's right to water and sanitation, and to secure the sustainability of Kenya's water resources.

It is not possible to say anything at this stage about whether these four Sida supported interventions do have any links with peacebuilding and or conflict management. Also, Sida's focus on strengthening Kenyan institutions links well with an initiative that is mapped for resilience programmes in Kenya, the Food Security and Drought Resilience in Kenya. It seems to be some positive overlaps between this programme and the current Sida supported programmes.

In addition, Swedish Embassy also funded a project on Climate proofed infrastructure. The project aims to strengthen Kenya's capacity to design and implement activities aimed at addressing the changing patterns of climate related disasters and build national and sectoral capacity for climate analysis and application and help mitigate climate induced risks and impacts on development processes and community livelihoods. It seeks to better position climate vulnerable sectors to be identified in consultation with national counter parts to effectively use disaster risk reduction and adaptation resources based on analytical evidence concerning the nature and level of climate related risks to their development plans.

The program builds on the findings and recommendations emerging from the disaster and Climate Risk Management-Technical Assistance Support Project (CRM-TASP) implemented

jointly by BCPR and EEG/BDP in Kenya. The project focuses its activities at national, sectoral and community level. At national level, it seeks to promote convergence of approaches by facilitating formulation of a national DRR-CCA framework and of at least one climate sensitive sector policy frameworks. It aims to support and facilitate knowledge exchange through documentation, sharing of lessons learnt, producing regular project briefs for informing policy and decision making, by existing e resources will be harnessed to address information dissemination needs as well as through social networks.

In summary, the objectives of the programme are to: (i) Formulate DRR- CCA frameworks (ii) Strengthen and expand evidence base for climate risk management by assessing climatic risks to key development sectors and overall risk profile. (iii) Build risk reduction and adaptive capacities of institutions, administrative/sectoral agencies and communities. (iv) Mainstream climate risk management (DRR CCA) into national and county integrated development plans and finally, (v) Facilitate implementation of climate risk management interventions to build resilience.

Ethiopia

One out of three proposed results areas of Sweden's Results Strategy for development cooperation with Ethiopia (2014-2018) has a clear linkage to resilience. Results area two focuses on strengthened *Environmental sustainability (MDG7) and increased resilience against the effects of climate change, in particular for women*. It takes a gender-sensitivity and gender-awareness approach by stressing the importance of involving women in strategic decisions on natural resource management. There are further linkages to resilience within results area two "Increased employment, in particular for women", through private sector development and entrepreneurship as interventions aim to target the agricultural sector and interlinked industries. The commercial sector in Ethiopia is thought to benefit from increased demands on sustainable management of water and land as it enables a solid and profitable production within several important industries such as textile, food and energy. Sweden will further build on its long history of positive engagements in relation to land rights, rural development and natural resource management in Ethiopia.

On the basis of Sweden's strategic priorities in Ethiopia as outlined above, the Helpdesk has identified a number of interventions within the Ethiopia portfolio that seem to have a bearing on resilience. Further analysis of programme documents is however required in order to confirm the specific approach to conflict mitigation through resilience in the following interventions:

- 15500000 Strengthening Industrial Relations in Ethiopia (with specific focus on the textile industry)
- 51080077 CCRD and the Sustainable Land Use Forum (SLUF) joint project on environment and natural resource management
- 29000223 SLUF project on environmental protection and natural resource management.
- 51080093 KMG Transforming lives – Women led community development
- 51080081 UNDP and MPFT joint programme on Gender Equality and Women's

Empowerment

- 51080114 MELCA Gambela Integrated Land Programme

In addition to the interventions listed above, Sida's support to the Civil Society Support Programme (CSSP) contributes to resilience by, among other issues, addressing vulnerability to livelihoods shocks of poor households in Benishangul-Gumuz and other regions of the country. From 2014 and beyond, the programme also focuses on civil society's contribution to sustainable livelihoods in the face of climate change, as well as on private sector development, particularly focusing on small and medium-sized enterprises.

Through the Horn of Africa Regional Environment Centre and Network (HoAREC&N), Sida further supports the Integrated Land Development Programme (ILDP) in the Gambella region in the west of Ethiopia. ILDP sets out to aid the decision-making process and define proposals for sustainable land intervention in Gambella, with the aim of protecting the Region's important natural resources as well as encouraging holistic and integrated commercial development.

Moreover, Sida supports the Organization for Development and Rehabilitation in Amhar's (ORDA) project focusing on diversification of livelihoods and sustainable use of water resources.

South Sudan

The Results Strategy for Sweden's development cooperation with South Sudan has rather weak linkages with resilience with an overall focus on increasing the access to fundamental health and medical care as well as support to civil society's capacity to promote increased respect for human rights and reconciliation. The Strategy describes South Sudan as a fragile state with high risks of armed violence and tribal clashes that expose large parts of the population to the risk of violence and further displacement. The strategy does however not set out to address underlying causes of such tribal clashes that are largely land and resources-based.

Nevertheless, Sida's overall portfolio for South Sudan includes a number of initiatives with clear focus on and bearing for resilience, both within large-scale humanitarian interventions under the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) and peacebuilding programmes.

In 2013, humanitarian agencies launched a three-year plan (the 2014 – 2016 Consolidated Appeal) for humanitarian response to better address long-term resilience and support national capacity to deliver basic services. However, by the end of 2013, a serious crisis of large-scale violence and displacement developed, which dramatically changed the operating environment. The overall focus of assistance was again on crisis prevention rather than on long-term resilience. However, the crisis response plan still set out to support the resumption of livelihood activities in affected communities as quickly as possible and to build resilience by providing integrated livelihoods assistance. Sida supported the CHF for South Sudan with some 130 MSEK in 2014.

Sida's support to UNDP's South Sudan Recovery Fund and UNDP's Community Security

and Arms control programmes have significant bearing for resilience. The Recovery Fund aims to deliver peace dividends through support to livelihoods in each of the 10 states, together with support to infrastructure development. The Fund has for example provided small grants to 69 community based organizations working in the areas of agriculture, education and water and sanitation. The last round of grants switched focus to stabilization by supporting state-led projects that aim to improve security and increase the delivery of basic services. Under the Community Security programme UNDP has for example implemented the *'Peacebuilding Through Food Security Programme'* in Jonglei state. The initiative has supported the establishment of 72 Youth Farm Groups and engaged the male and female members in agricultural activities. Monitoring of the activities indicate that the support has contributed to increased household incomes and a reduction in sexual/gender-based violence among members of women's farm groups that engage in agricultural activities within the safety of their community. Moreover, more than 80 water points and boreholes were constructed across the country, providing both a direct lifeline for many communities, as well as contributing to the mitigation of conflicts caused by violent competitions over scarce water resources.

Moreover, Sida's support to Pact's South Sudan country programme has important bearing for resilience. It focuses on conflict prevention and mitigation by supporting innovative initiatives that prevent grassroots conflicts from turning violent. Similar to UNDP's Recovery Fund, Pact provides small grants to grassroots organisations for rapid response to key threats and risks to community security, as well as peacebuilding, conflict mitigation and transformation.

9 Examining Gaps and Opportunities

There is currently a weak link between resilience-related regional and national initiatives in the Horn of Africa, and conflict and fragility. This is also to some extent reflected in Sida's regional and country portfolios in the Horn of Africa.

The linkage between social protection and resilience is weak in regional programmes supported by Sida. The mapping of resilience-related regional and national initiatives in the Horn of Africa offer however Sida some opportunities to seek dialogue, engagement and or partnership with organizations which are member or lead agency of policy frameworks and platforms, or manages regional resilience programmes. Regardless of the level of relation with these organizations Sida can promote its resilience priorities and focus areas such as the inclusion of social protection in policy frameworks and programmes. In some cases Sida has already established partnerships with relevant organizations through core and programme funding, but the current partnership does not explicitly support social protection and conflict management components. This opens for an opportunity for Sida to promote its interests and priorities in an already established partnership on the basis of these organisations' role in the policy frameworks and resilience programmes. Sida can in this capacity also provide coordination on specific focus areas of resilience between different partners which are engaged in different policy frameworks and programmes to effectively address the dynamics around adverse impact of climate change and natural resource scarcity on community food

security, livelihood and employment. It is important identify effective and sustainable conflict management mechanisms in relation to mitigate any of the risks caused or triggered by climate changes or the scarcity of natural resources.

Regional

There exist platforms and programmes like The Technical Consortium for Building Resilience (TC) in the HoA, the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative and the Global Alliance for Action for Drought Resilience & Growth through which Sida can explore options to do so more concretely. More specifically, one other example is The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) of which IGAD and the AU are key actors. Sida has an established relationship with IGAD and AU, and the CAADP might be a forum in which to participate and promote a dialogue on potential ways to incorporate measures addressing social protection and conflict management within the resilience discourse. Though specifically focused on agriculture, the policy framework does address issues highly related to the social protection and conflict management spheres. Issues such as food security, wealth creation and nutrition are highly linked to social protection, and are areas around which conflicts can often arise. Thus, the knowledge and experience institutionalised in CAADP could serve as a basis for a dialogue concerning the incorporation of these issues into already existing efforts, and concerning the opportunities for Sida to support that integration.

Somalia

Sida's strategy for Somalia refers to and considers resilience in terms of the links between employment, livelihoods, livestock farming and drought, flooding and climate change etc. Sida's portfolio includes programmes more specifically focused on conflict and the ways in which chronic vulnerability is influenced by a combination of an ever-changing environment, conflict, adaptive capacity and food security amongst other things. Other programmes seem also to address protection to some extent, treating stress factors and drivers of vulnerability. However, an aspect of Sida's strategy for Somalia that seems somewhat neglected in the portfolio is that relating to youth employment under the broader theme of human security and livelihoods. Only one youth-related intervention can be identified, and that is a UNDP study on youth and unemployment. More explicit focus on social protection and conflict management as related to youth is important in the Somali context, where a significant percentage of the population is under 30 years of age.

One opportunity for Sida is the inclusion and consideration of youths in resilience programming to engage with platforms and forums like the Somalia Joint Resilience Strategy. The Strategy is driven in part by FAO and UNICEF, two of Sida's cooperation partners in Somalia and thus, communication channels are already established and should be capitalised upon. Addressing issues such as income diversification, food security, safety nets and community capacity enhancement, the Strategy would serve as a good sounding board for Sida in establishing a stronger social protection focus in their resilience programming. It

also presents an interesting forum in which to address the need for enhanced attention to the youth population within this thematic area. Additionally, it could present an opportunity for enhanced coordination between actors in the field.

Kenya

Sida's strategy for Kenya makes no explicit mention of resilience, and this neglect is also reflected in the program portfolio. Although focus is given to natural resources and environment, with specific attention to sustainable growth to benefit vulnerable people, there is a lack of direct focus on the linkages between resilience and social protection as well as conflict management. The strategy refers to efforts to improve for instance, food security, to enhance economic growth and ensure more productive jobs in rural areas. However, less explicit focus is given to enhancing social protection mechanisms on any level to enhance the population's adaptive and absorptive capacity in the face of climate change effects and or natural disasters. The portfolio is largely lacking in projects or programmes that address these issues directly, or that highlight the linkages between issues such as resource scarcity and conflict.

An opportunity for Sida to address this would once again be to engage with existing efforts in the country that concentrate on aspects of resilience. One such initiative would be the Arid Lands Resource Management Project (ALRMP) which is largely managed by the World Bank but which also receives support from the EU. Sida should seek dialogue with the project implementers to develop and emphasise the linkages between resilience, social protection and conflict. The ALRMP does not have an explicit focus on peacebuilding or conflict management but it is incorporated into their Disaster Risk Reduction related activities. In programme documents it is also mentioned that the platform is used also for policy formulation and advocacy purposes and that for instance work has been done with peacebuilding and conflict policy. This focus, though limited, could be of interest in terms of knowledge-exchange and potentially offer an opportunity for Sida to expand their resilience engagement to also include focus on conflict related consequences of drought and other natural resource dynamics. Additionally, Sida should identify formal and/or informal national and local initiatives to address issues of social protection to support or engage with. Additionally, any local or national conflict management mechanisms related to natural resource management would also constitute good partners for Sida to engage with in the Kenyan context.

Ethiopia

The Ethiopian Strategy has one result area that specifically speaks to resilience. It relates to environmental sustainability and increased resilience to the effects of climate change with a particular focus on the experience of women. However, a gap that can be identified in examining the strategy and the portfolio together is social protection and livelihood programmes and projects directed at youth. The strategy for Ethiopia states the need for increased employment and economic opportunities particularly for women, but that youths are equally marginalised in the economic sphere. The portfolio boasts strong initiatives specifically addressing this issue for women, but none that explicitly work to address the

dynamic for the youth population. Additionally, initiatives also focused on conflict management in relation to resilience to the effects of climate change and other environmental effects are somewhat lacking.

One already existing initiative that Sida could capitalise on in terms of learning or potential cooperation is the World Bank led Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project. This is an initiative that directly addresses both livelihoods resilience and conflict management within pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in cross-border drought prone areas of selected countries, and which improves the capacity of the selected countries' governments to respond promptly and effectively to an eligible crisis or emergency. Within such a framework Sida could expand the scope of their resilience efforts in Ethiopia to include a focus also on conflict management. Alternatively, it could present an opportunity to open a dialogue and knowledge-exchange on the topic, also incorporating the focus on particularly youths and women in the Ethiopian context.

South Sudan

Sida's strategy for South Sudan lacks direct focus on resilience, although some efforts have definite bearing on the theme, as well as aspects of social protection. For instance, the focus on increasing access to medical and health care plays into the social protection theme. It should also be acknowledged that the South Sudanese context is quite different to the others discussed in this study. The extremely fragile context and high risks for armed violence have led to a strategy focused around rapid projects of a limited nature to culminate in desired results at crucial stages. Nonetheless, there is a gap in explicit programs addressing underlying causes of continued violence, thus also resilience in general and conflict management and social protection.

Sida already supports the UNDP's South Sudan Recovery Fund as well as their Community Security and Arms Control Programme. Through both of these aspects of resilience and conflict management are addressed, and the existing cooperation could potentially serve as a forum for identifying gaps and opportunities and elaborating future initiatives within the concerned thematic area. Specific aspects of these interventions address livelihoods and community-level social protection mechanism like grants to organisations working with agriculture, education and water and sanitation. Based on the knowledge and experience already inherent to these programmes and Sida's cooperation with UNDP, initiatives that more clearly work to address social protection of the population in the face of climate change and natural disasters could be developed. Likewise, it could present an opportunity to explore the potential for initiatives that simultaneously address resilience and social protection whilst also integrating an understanding of root causes of conflict and how they could be managed within the same frame.

Attached: Annex 1: Mapping of Resilience-Related Regional and national Initiatives in the Horn of Africa

Annex 1: Mapping of Resilience-Related Regional and national Initiatives in the Horn of Africa

Scope: This table summarises selected regional policy frameworks, dialogue platforms and major programmes focused on building community resilience in the Horn of Africa region. This mapping is not intended to be comprehensive. Rather a select number of initiatives have been included based on their influence in the region (with priority given to those with the greatest level of influence amongst key stakeholders), as well as their relevance/ strategic fit with Sida's conception of resilience (as laid out in the Bouncing Back Better Policy Note) and priorities laid out in Sida's Results Strategy for Sub-Saharan Africa.

Criteria used to identify relevant initiatives include:

- Explicit or implicit focus on resilience building as a core objective
- Multi-sectoral and inter-disciplinary approach employed
- Focus on Sida's identified strategic focal areas in relation to resilience: food security, social protection and linking relief and long-term development cooperation
- Strategic fit with Sida's focal areas under Sub-Saharan Africa strategy: Peace, security and conflict management, Environment and climate, Economic integration, trade, industry and financial systems, and also (though in practice less relevant) anti-corruption, strategic research and regional collaboration with other donors.

For each initiative, a brief description is provided, including a link to relevant websites or further information, as well as list of key actors engaged and key focal areas. Some brief comment is also included of the degree to which the initiative appears explicitly to be designed to integrate concerns relating to risks and processes of violent conflict and/or moving from state fragility.

Name of Initiative	Key Actors	Sectoral focus areas	Brief description and link
<i>Regional Level</i>			
<i>Policy frameworks and platforms</i>			
The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) Est. 2003	IGAD, AU, NEPAD,	Agriculture/ Food security, Nutrition, economic diversification (Wealth creation), social protection (etc...)	The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) is Africa's policy framework for agricultural development, wealth creation, food security and nutrition, economic growth and prosperity for all. In Maputo, Mozambique in 2003, the African Union (AU) Summit made the first declaration on CAADP as a priority for the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and values that informed the implementation of CAADP. The CAADP decade (2003 – 2013) are still valid and continue to guide implementation modalities in the next decade (2014 – 2023) include: African ownership and leadership; accountability; transparency; inclusiveness; evidence-based planning; regional leadership making and harnessing regional complementarities. In addition, the CAADP is based on principles and values important to CAADP including: people-centeredness; private sector driven development; synergy; transparency and subsidiarity, and: peer learning and multi-sectoral approach. CAADP provides for an evidence-based planning process with

			key primary input and human resource development as a central factor. Ultimately, it aims to align diverse stakeholders around the design of integrated programmes adapted to the region. Although continental in scope, CAADP only comes together integrated national and regional efforts to promote a growth and economic development. http://www.caadp.org
The Technical Consortium for Building Resilience (TC) in the HoA. <i>(Focus on resilience to drought)</i> Est. 2011	IGAD, FAO, UNICEF, UNDP, WFP and World Bank, USAID in collaboration with various INGOs	Research	The Technical Consortium for Building Resilience (TC) in the project of the CGIAR . The TC was established in 2011 as a management and research platform that combines science and best practices to serve IGAD, its member states (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda), development partners. The TC's role is aligning existing research and knowledge with country development priorities, informing different approaches to investment planning and setting the stage for a new research science and knowledge agenda in Africa. Its second aim was to harness CGIAR research and other interventions to enhance drought resilience to improve development in the Horn. The long-term focus of the TC is to build resilience to drought in the Horn and aims to coordinate and support to IGAD and member states on evidence-based programming for investments contributing to enhanced resilience in Semi-Arid Lands' (ASAL) communities. http://www.technicalconsortium.org
IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) Strategy <i>(Focus on resilience to drought and related food/nutrition insecurity, environmental degradation and Poverty)</i> Est. 2011	IGAD	Natural resource management, Market access, Livelihood support, Research and technology, Conflict prevention,	The IDDRSI Strategy is aimed at addressing the effects of drought related shocks in the IGAD region in a sustainable and resilient manner. The decision to end drought emergencies was taken by the African Community (EAC) Heads of State and Government, which convened in Nairobi on 9th September 2011, following the severe drought that devastated the region in 2010/2011. The Strategy is a bold decision to address the effects of recurring drought on the communities in the IGAD region, calling for increased support from affected countries and development Partners to support sustainable development especially in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs). The IDDRSI Strategy recognizes the need for a comprehensive holistic approach to combating chronic food and nutrition insecurity, addresses the deep-seated poverty and environmental degradation to build the resilience of communities and households to withstand droughts and other shocks in the region. The Strategy identifies 7 priority intervention areas, to be implemented through reducing the vulnerability of target communities to economic shocks. These include i) Equitable access and sustainable use of natural resources while improving environmental management, ii) market access, iii) facilitating trade and availing versatile financial services, iv) providing equitable access to livelihood support and basic services, v) improving disaster risk management capabilities and effective response; vi) enhancing the generation and dissemination of knowledge, technology and innovations in the IGAD region; vii) conflict prevention and resolution and strengthening coordination mechanisms and institutional arrangements.

			more organised, collaborative and synergistic action as well as partnerships to increase the commitment and support needed to achieve the objectives of the initiative. http://resilience.igad.int/index.php/about/strategy http://resilience.igad.int/attachments/article/237/20131020strategy%20Revised.pdf
IGAD Regional Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Platform (“the Regional Platform”). <i>(Focus on resilience to drought)</i> Est. 2011	IGAD member states, AU	Focus on Coordination/ Joint Programming, Knowledge management and information sharing and Monitoring and Evaluation,	The IGAD Regional Platform is to provide a mechanism for the and harmonised implementation of development actions at the national and regional levels with the aim of enhancing disaster resilience of vulnerable communities, especially those in the pastoral and agro-pastoral areas to cope with emergencies in the Horn of Africa The specific objectives of the Regional Platform are to: a. Coordinate the identification, prioritization and implementation of national and regional interventions aimed at building resilience especially in the IGAD arid and semi-arid lands b. Mobilize resources (human, physical and financial) to implement identified priority interventions and c. To collect, analyse and disseminate/publish information on the implementation of the interventions at national and regional levels http://idrrsib.igadhost.com/index.php
Global Alliance for Action for Drought Resilience & Growth <i>(Focus on resilience to drought but also societal resilience by building networks for coordination, collaboration and knowledge sharing)</i> Est. 2012	USAID, IGAD, WFP, OCHA, BMZ, World Bank, Danida, UNDP, FAO, JICA, CAADP,	Livelihoods and basic service support, Gender issues and Women inclusion, DRR, Natural Resource Management, Market access and trade,	The <i>Global Alliance for Action for Drought Resilience and Growth</i> is an informal network of donors and international organizations launched in April 2012 in response to a call from the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Heads of State to support efforts to end drought emergencies in the Horn by strengthening commitment to to enhance resilience against chronic drought and promote economic growth in the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes region . The <i>Global Alliance</i> brings together development actors and resources around common priorities: i) alignment, coordination, and harmonization efforts i.e. the development of common programming frameworks; ii) monitoring and evaluation frameworks; iii) a knowledge agenda; and, iv) IGAD capacity building. The Global Alliance is charged with articulating and implementing a common vision of improved communication, coordination and collaboration within and between its member organizations to aid effectiveness in drought-prone areas of the Horn of Africa and Sahel. http://globalallianceforaction.com/
The Integrated Drought Management Programme in the Horn of Africa	WMO (World Meteorological Organisation)	Drought Management initiatives	The Integrated Drought Management Programme in the Horn of Africa (IDMP HOA) promotes drought resilience of countries, communities and ecosystems in the region. It is part of the global IDMP and the Global Water Partnership (GWP) and the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) launched in Geneva in March 2004.

<p>Africa (IDMP HOA) <i>(Focus on resilience to drought)</i></p> <p>Est. 2013</p>	<p>n) IGAD, Governments in the HOA region,</p>		<p>level Meeting on National Drought Policy (HMNDP) recommended supporting stakeholders at all levels by providing advice and management guidance and by sharing scientific knowledge and best practices for Integrated Drought Management. The programme operates in Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda.</p> <p>The overall objective of the programme is to promote development of communities in the HOA through an integrated approach. This will be through shift from reactive, crisis management to a more proactive approach to drought management based on principles of integrated water resource and risk management. The Program components and approach include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening capacities and enhancing knowledge on drought management at regional, national and local levels - Support demonstration of innovative initiatives by pilot countries to document best practices and lessons on drought management - Strengthen partnerships in drought management - Influencing policies and practice towards more integrated drought management.
<p>Feed the Future <i>(Focus on Societal resilience through Elimination of poverty, long-term food security and long-term stability and security))</i></p> <p>Est. 2010</p>	<p>US government</p>	<p>Food Security/ Agricultural production, Nutrition</p>	<p>Feed the Future is a U.S. Government's global hunger and food security initiative which supports country-driven approaches to address the causes of hunger and poverty. It is a Presidential initiative. The United States is helping countries transform their agricultural sectors to grow enough food to sustainably feed their people. It is a global movement whose focus is to "unlock the potential of agriculture as the key to reducing hunger, extreme poverty and malnutrition. Feed the Future places an emphasis on supporting smallholder farmers - particularly women – to make an impact today on hunger, poverty, and malnutrition by building on early success for a more secure, prosperous future." http://www.feedthefuture.gov/</p>
<p>Regional level Resilience programmes</p>			
<p>Supporting the Horn of Africa's Resilience (SHARE) <i>Focus on general Societal resilience</i></p> <p>Est. 2011</p>	<p>EU</p>	<p>Livelihoods diversification, Natural resource management, Nutrition</p>	<p>SHARE which is an EU initiative was born out of the 2011-2012 Africa food crisis. It is a joint humanitarian-development initiative to improve the ability of people, communities and countries to cope with persistent and acute emergencies. With a package of €270 million, SHARE initially aims to boost resilience in the HoA countries: Ethiopia, Kenya, Djibouti and Somalia by building recovery from drought: build on emergency response to strengthen the livelihood opportunities of vulnerable communities; improve public services and boost the resilience to crises.</p>

			<p>The 'recovery' phase of SHARE lays the foundation for development support in the entire Horn of Africa. SHARE has a longer term perspective, looking to improve, for example, resource management; ameliorate the income opportunities of nomadic populations dependent on livestock; manage drought cases to try to find lasting solutions for the heavy burden of malnutrition and look at durable solutions for protracted and uprooted populations within countries and the region.</p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/echo/what/humanitarian-aid/resilience-of-africa-share_en</p>
<p>REGLAP (Regional Learning and Advocacy Programme) in Horn and East Africa (Kenya) (Focus on Societal resilience)</p>	<p>ECHO Oxfam GB Save the Children UK, Veterinaries Sans Frontiers-Belgium, Cordaid, CARE, RECONCILE (Resource Conflict Institute) and the Overseas Development Institute (ODI).</p>	<p>DRR, Livelihood diversification, Value addition initiatives (Fish, Meat and Milk), Humanitarian aid by use of vouchers, Natural resource management</p>	<p>The Regional Learning and Advocacy Programme or REGLAP (formerly known previously as the Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Project) is funded by ECHO (European Commission Office) and aims to reduce the vulnerability of pastoralists through policy and practice change in the Horn and East Africa. It is a consortium of NGOs that seeks to promote lessons learned, good practice documentation of DRR approaches in the region and carry out advocacy for Governments, NGOs and stakeholders on key issues in relation to drought and the environment. The aim of the project is to raise awareness among policy makers about the full potential of pastoral systems and its significant contribution to the economies of the region. REGLAP leads and a group of consortium members include the Children UK, Veterinaries Sans Frontiers-Belgium, Cordaid, Reconcile and the Overseas Development Institute (ODI). REGLAP is a member of the Horn of Africa Pastoral Network (HoAPN). REGLAP seeks to promote the integration of humanitarian relief with development interventions through disaster risk reduction (DRR) among governments, donors and national and civil society organisations (CSOs).</p> <p>http://www.elmt-relpa.org/aesito/hoapn?&id cms doc</p>
<p>The Horn of Africa Productive Capacities and Resilience Programme (Focus on Societal resilience) 2013-2015</p>	<p>Danida, IGAD</p>	<p>Food Security, Income generation/diversification and Natural resource management</p>	<p>The key priority in this programme is to strengthen local food production and income generation in order to build resilience and promote food security for vulnerable populations in drylands of Somalia and Kenya within the Horn of Africa.</p> <p>The program's overall objective is "Improved capacity for food security, associated income generation and governance of natural resources in the drylands of the Horn of Africa, benefitting local poverty reduction, security and resilience".</p> <p>The programme is regional, with one component – implementation of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) for regional resilience coordination, lesson learning and exchange, research and natural resource governance, and two major components being implemented in Somalia and Ethiopia respectively aimed at tangible improvements in local food production capacity and income-generating opportunities in the agricultural and pastoral chain.</p>

			http://um.dk/da/~media/UM/Danish-site/Documents/Danida/Danida%20transparens/Styrelse/Bes/2012/11%20Af%20%20Fdevaresikkerhed.pdf
Strengthening Climate Resilience (SCR) 2010-2011	DFID	Strengthening Climate Resilience (SCR)	Strengthening Climate Resilience (SCR) is a DfID funded programme that aims to enhance the ability of governments and organisations in developing countries to build the resilience of communities to disasters and climate change as part of their development work. SCR, along with over 500 other practitioners have developed the Climate Smart Development Management (CSDRM) approach to better integrate disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and development work. http://community.eldis.org/.59d49986/
Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Program (DRSLP) <i>(Focus on Drought resilience)</i> Est. 2013	AfDB (African Development Bank) group and Governments in the Horn of Africa region	Natural resource management (water infrastructure for humans, agriculture and livestock) project management and capacity building.	The DRSLP focuses on developing regional systems to reduce the negative impacts caused by the deteriorating environmental conditions in the Horn of Africa. Its aim is to establish systems to enhance the availability of infrastructure for natural resource management (water and pastures) at the regional level, mobility of pastoralists across borders) and ensuring sustainable environment as well as the harmonious sharing of the natural resources in a sustainable manner. The DRSLP will be carried out in three phases, the first phase beginning in 2013. Three countries – and financed in the first phase for an amount of US \$ 100 million. However, it is imperative to have all the countries in the region in the program to prevent problems of overgrazing, transboundary animal diseases and conflicts that may arise. Each country has better water, pasture and livestock services, reducing pastoralist flocking to one location. http://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/article/the-drought-resilience-and-sustainable-livelihoods-program-10235/
Building resilience and adaptation to climate extremes and disasters programme (BRACED)	DFID	In the HoA, focus is on Food Security, Climate Change Adaptation, Nutrition, Economic diversification,	The BRACED Programme, launched in 2014 was designed to address the most immediate impacts of climate change – extreme weather events such as droughts, floods and cyclones. Running through 2018, the BRACED Programme aims to benefit an estimated 5 million people through grants to NGOs and their partners to scale up proven technologies and practices in the Sahel and DFID focal countries at most risk in Africa and Asia. It is a programme designed to directly benefit ultra-vulnerable people, especially women and children, in developing countries by helping them become more resilient to climate change.

<i>(Focus on Climate change Societal resilience)</i> Est. 2014		Natural resource management, governance), DRR,	http://www.braced.org/
Cross Border Drought Preparedness Project (ICRD) <i>(Focus on drought resilience as well as societal/ conflict resilience)</i>	ECHO, VSF	DRR, Natural Resource Management (NRM) and Conflict Management/ Conflict Sensitivity.	The Cross Border Drought Preparedness Project is an innovative cross-border drought preparedness project that is based on ECHO's Regional Drought Decision. It is being implemented by Vétérinaires sans Frontières (VSF) Belgium, Switzerland and Germany with the overall objective of improving the livelihood security of pastoralists in the Karamoja, Oromiya and Somali ecosystems of Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia. The project helps communities to holistically review their resource management problems, and to develop conflict-sensitive solutions using a participatory approach to developing reciprocal resource management agreements. The ICRD does not work specifically to resolve issues relating to land tenure, but employs a traditional dispute resolution system utilized by neighbouring pastoralist groups. Reciprocal resource management agreements are agreed-upon plans for sharing resources such as water and grazing lands. Community working groups develop resource use maps (including areas of conflict), and inter-community meetings and strategic plans are used to promote a negotiated process validated by key community members, political leaders and government representatives. Such agreements have helped to reduce conflict between communities within Ethiopia, between communities in Uganda and Kenya, and between communities across the Kenya-Ethiopia border. As a result, dramatic improvements in security and resource management has demonstrated a positive influence on the resilience of participating communities. http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/drought/doc/20140925/20140925_brief_planning_in_conflict_VSF-G_FINAL%20AUG2011.pdf

Somalia

Policy frameworks and Platforms in Somalia

The Somali Compact Focus on National Economic resilience and societal/ conflict resilience	Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), International Community	Peace building/ State building, Security, Governance and Economic development.	This Compact is the result of an inclusive process to develop the priorities of Somalia for three years (2014-2016). The process, based on the Busan New Deal principles, was initiated in December 2014 by the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and the international community. The Compact aims to foster the resilience of Somalia by strengthening institutions, restoring the Somali people's trust in the state's ability to protect and serve their basic needs for inclusion, security, justice, an economic foundation and revenue generation in full respect of human rights. It provides an overarching
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Est. 2012			<p>framework for coordinating political, security and efforts for peace and state building activities.</p> <p>The Somali Compact, a living document that reflects process of transition and defines priority interventions country stays on the path to long-term peace and stability lays a strong foundation for building reliable, accountable and functioning state institutions, respect fundamental rights, freedoms and equality of its citizens. In respect, the establishment of local and regional administrative federal units, in the spirit of the provisional Constitution, are milestones for a vibrant and stable Somalia.</p> <p>The objectives of the Compact include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve a stable and peaceful federal Somalia through political processes. • Establish unified, capable, accountable and rights federal security institutions providing basic safety for its citizens • Establish independent and accountable justice capable of addressing the justice needs of the people by delivering justice for all. • Revitalize and expand the Somali economy with livelihood enhancement, employment generation based inclusive growth. • Increase the delivery of equitable, affordable, and services that promote national peace and reconciliation in Somalia's regions and citizens and enhance transparent accountable revenue generation and equitable distribution of public <p>http://www.pbsbdialogue.org/The%20Somali%20Compact</p>
<p>Somalia joint Resilience Strategy (Building Household and Community Strategy in Somalia) <i>(Focus on general Societal resilience)</i></p> <p>Est. 2011</p>	FAO, UNICEF and WFP	<p>Income diversification, Food security (Enhanced production), Market access and access to market information, Community capacity enhancement to respond to drought and safety nets/ social protection</p>	<p>The 2011 famine in Somalia brought into sharp focus support and improve vulnerable communities' ability to withstand shocks. Despite nearly 20 years of humanitarian aid in Somalia, 2011 event showed people no better equipped to withstand droughts and other regular shocks. A concerted effort on household and community resilience was considered an approach to reduce the impact of future crises both in Somalia and throughout the Horn of Africa.</p> <p>FAO, UNICEF and WFP have come together with a "Joint Resilience Strategy" to help vulnerable communities better withstand and avoid resorting to negative coping strategies in the face of shocks. The Resilience Strategy is a strategic programming between the three agencies that seeks to increase resilience in vulnerable communities through a multi-pronged approach that seeks to build Somali communities' resilience through complementary pillars:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced Productive sectors – Through diversification of income

			<p>Sources and livelihood strategies at HH level, Inten extensification of production at HH level, Access to Market information (Includes food for work/cash a schemes)</p> <p>ii. Access to basic social services - Community asse monitoring, information and knowledge systems, H community care practices, Capacity development fo based social service delivery (Includes CCTs for accessin iii. Safety Nets for Social Protection- Reliable support chronically at risk, Sustained transfers of cash or food destitute, Reliable support to the seasonally at risk seasonal transfers of cash or food http://resilienceinso</p>
<p>Somalia Consortium Resilience Working Group (SCRWG) <i>(Focus on Societal resilience particularly strengthening coordination and information sharing and learning))</i></p> <p>Est. 1999</p>	<p>NGOs, private institutions, donors and UN agencies actively involved in resilience programming in Somalia.</p>	<p>Programming (Enhance resilience programming through information sharing and practical approaches), Advocacy and Networking to build synergies,</p>	<p>The Purpose of the Working Group is consolidate improve and support the activities of all relevant st resilience building in Somalia through activities aimed coordination, information sharing and learning among Due to the diversity of objectives in Resilience program the Working group's membership, focus is placed on id resilient communities look like i.e. the end result of what principles exists in resilience building and esp Somalia context.</p> <p>The WG is open to all NGOs, private institutions, donor agencies active in Somalia in the realm of resilience pro Requests for adhesion or withdrawal are forwarded to are communicated to become effective at the consecut of the WG. The WG Contact list is then updated. http://www.somaliangoconsortium.org/resources/cap</p>
Resilience programmes in Somalia			
<p>SomReP (Somalia Resilience Program) <i>(Focus on drought as well as general Societal resilience)</i></p>	<p>UN (FAO, UNICEF and WFP), Care, ACF, ADRA, Oxfam, World Vision, DRC, COOPI</p>	<p>Livelihoods diversification, Food Security, DRR, Natural Resource Management, Lessons sharing/ Advocacy</p>	<p>The Somalia Resilience Program (SomReP) is a multi-year leading NGOs to tackle the challenge of recurrent drou chronic vulnerability that results—among pastoralists, ag and peri-urban households across Somalia. Designed communities' unique needs toward building resilient li program builds on collective lessons learnt by consortium n Vision, Oxfam, DRC, COOPI, CARE, ADRA, and ACF.</p> <p>The 6 key outcomes of SomRep are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livelihood activities supported to function effectively dry seasons, consistently securing minimum household year. - Livelihood assets and activities are preserved during stress - Enhanced risk mitigation and management capability at community level

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vital natural resources systems are secured even during and shock - Functional policies, investments, and initiatives in project areas reflect community level needs and capacities and - Programme research generated, published and shared with relevant stakeholders https://www.google.com/search?q=SomRep+%28Somalia+Program%29&ie=utf-8&oe=utf-8
BRiCS - Building Resilient Communities in Somalia (BRCiS) <i>(Focus on Societal resilience)</i> 2013-2017		WASH, Shelter, Food Security and Livelihoods diversification, Education, and Cash transfers to vulnerable populations.	The Building Resilient Communities in Somalia (BRCiS) is a 4 year DFID funded programme (November 2013 to November 2017) to be implemented in Somalia by a consortium of four members; Concern, Save the Children, IRC and CESO. The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) (lead agency). The theory of change is based on 2 aspects; Increasing adaptive capacity (To address the effects of shocks directly) and adaptive capacities of communities (through medium and long term interventions).
The Somalia Resilience Programme: (Support to food productive capacity and resilience) <i>(Focus on Societal resilience)</i>	Danida	(Food Security) Income and livelihoods diversification	<p>The programme supports food productive sectors and basic services in Somalia. The beneficiaries are poor and vulnerable people involved in food production and associated income generating activities in Somalia. The immediate objective of the resilience programme is: <i>Rural and peri-urban households and communities in Somalia have enhanced resilience, livelihood options through enhanced food productive capacity and basic services that build capacity for a resilient economy and production and rural income-generation activities.</i></p> <p>Given the difficulties of providing support in Somalia, drawing on different relevant experiences of multilateral organisations and NGOs working in the country, two support modalities are proposed through two proposed sub-components and projects. The contribution within multi-donor support, are foreseen to increase the robustness and the flexibility of the programme. The programme consists of two components related to Somalia;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Component 1</u> provides funds to the first three years of the 2013-2018 Somalia Resilience Programme implemented by FAO. The programme provides support to households/communities to enhance income and livelihood options. • <u>Component 2</u> provides funds to the first three years of the 2013-2018 Somalia Resilience Project Programme to enhancing the resilience in Somalia. http://somalia.um.dk/en/danida-en/resilience-programme
Strengthening Food and Nutrition	WFP	Asset development (Food for asset	The program aims at addressing humanitarian requirements for enhancing resilience in Somalia guided by WFP's underpinning responses need to be nuanced in view of the significant

Security and Enhancing Resilience (Somalia Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (200443)) <i>(Focus on Food security/ livelihoods resilience)</i> 2013-2015		interventions), Food Security, Nutrition, Relief/Humanitarian response	<p>vulnerability to food insecurity, adaptability, governance, food insecurity. The Protracted relief and recovery operation takes advantage of political and institutional opportunities in parts of Somalia and was designed in consultation with the Government and local authorities, United Nations agencies, governmental organizations and donors. It continues to operate under emergency operation 200281 from life - saving food assistance – primarily general food distributions – towards food assistance that enable communities to cope more effectively with hardships.</p> <p>Designed under the joint framework for enhancing resilience in Somalia developed by WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Children's Fund, WFP will in this program contribute targeted interventions to help communities create assets and will seasonally align its programs with the needs of partners to maximize complementary impacts.</p> <p>Consistent with the recent country portfolio evaluation, WFP has increased its community consultations to enhance understanding of seasonality and design programmes that enable households to increase their assets and their ability to withstand shocks. The operation will target up to 2.9 million people over the next year with food and voucher and cash transfers. It has the following objectives: → enhance the resilience of communities by building assets and enhanced partnerships; rebuild household food and nutrition security with preventive and therapeutic feeding, school meals and food for assets and protect livelihoods from shocks and seasonal vulnerability through nutritional support and targeted relief, as appropriate. The program also aims to build capacities to address acute hunger in disasters and strengthen ministerial capacities with a view to eventual handover.</p> <p>http://one.wfp.org/operations/current_operations/pro0443.pdf</p>
UNDP Somalia Strengthening Governance and Rule of law in Somalia <i>(Focus on Societal resilience as well as Conflict resilience)</i> 2012-2015	UNDP	Governance, Security, Rule of Law/ Access to Justice	<p>The programme focuses on six inter-related and mutually reinforcing areas which are all essential to the strengthening of governance and the rule of law in Somalia at national, regional and local levels. These are: fostering inclusive political processes, strengthening institutional functions and systems, improving access to justice, reforming the judicial system, strengthening police and security services, governance, enabling resilient local governance and service delivery and enhancing community security and resilience.</p> <p>The overall objective is that Somali women and men enjoy more inclusive, responsive governance that enables effective service delivery and enhances peace. To meet this objective, governance and rule of law programming must work in line with the programme strategy outlines strategies towards effective governance interventions at federal and regional levels and state building and peace building alike, while being sensitive to the needs of women and men.</p>

			risks that the joint focus http://www.so.undp.org/content/dam/somalia/docs/Pments/Democratic Governance/UNDP%20Somalia%20g%20Governance%20and%20Rule%20of%20Law%20in%202012-2015%20web%20%282%29.pdf
<p>The Area Rehabilitation Program (ARP) and Holistic Rangeland Management (HRM) program (A combination of sectors but emphasis seems to be on building Societal resilience)</p> <p>Est. 2012</p>	<p>World Vision Somalia</p>	<p>Social protection, Disaster risk reduction (DRR), Food Security, and Water and Sanitation</p>	<p>World Vision has undertaken two resilience initiatives: the Area Rehabilitation Program (ARP), which “addresses the needs of children and community members, and trans term development,” and the Holistic Rangeland Management program, which seeks to “reduce the impact of chronically water-stressed pastoralists, agro-pastor internally displaced communities.” The ARP brings m interventions together in a geographic area to promote tackling challenges on multiple fronts, while the H reduce the impact of drought on chronically v pastoralists, agro-pastoralist and internally displaced The HRM is also involved working with a broad spectr across sectors [broad stakeholder engagement building] and through a more integrated appro management and risk reduction.</p> <p>The project was designed using holistic vulnerability assessments (VCAs) [participatory assessment of co root causes] to collect data on livelihoods, socio-eco hazards and governance. The VCAs were conducted men, elders and youth as well as government offic Ministry of Livestock and Husbandry and the Environment, Range, Wildlife and Tourism. Particip vulnerabilities, capacities and current coping strategies As a result of the VCA findings, World Vision Somalia in combined approach to mitigate the immediate e drought and help reduce longer term vulnerability by infrastructure, local Institutions and the community’s asset base. This i across four sectors [cross-sectoral design and imp namely; Social Protection: the rehabilitation of st points and the construction of pilot water entrapment, sites using cash-for-work programmes, Disaster Ris establishment of DRR committees and community plans; training in maintenance of constructed sites a management practices, Food Security: a curriculum w on good agricultural practices; drought resistant provided; trainers were trained in the ministries of e conservation, agriculture and livestock, Water an participatory training carried out in ten comm committees in hygiene and sanitation.</p> <p>Through these interventions, World Vision is adoptin approach to both address immediate effects of drought</p>

			<p>vulnerability over the long-term by working across social protection, disaster risk reduction, food security and sanitation.</p> <p>http://9bb63f6dda0f744fa4449471a7fca5768cc513a2e.r43.cf3.rackcdn.com/files/5113/7658/5573/Adding_value_through_employment.pdf</p> <p>World Vision, <i>Somalia 2013 Annual Report</i>, 2013: 9.</p>
<p>Sustainable Employment and Economic Development (SEED) program. <i>(Focus on Economic/Livelihoods resilience)</i></p> <p>Est. 2010</p>	<p>UKAID, Save the Children</p>	<p>Livelihood development/ Economic Empowerment/ Employment creation</p>	<p>The Sustainable Employment and Economic Development programme, funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID), aims to improve stability in Somalia through economic growth and sustainable employment, supporting the dynamic private sector. The project is implemented in Somalia, in Puntland, Somaliland, and South-Central Somalia. The program is comprised of two components: (1) “developing and create employment, with accompanying skills training in agriculture, fisheries, and livestock,” and (2) “improving investment climate and regulatory framework in Somalia to increase investment and growth.”</p> <p>SEED aims to introduce a new way of working in Somalia. The majority of international programmes are humanitarian relief, providing services such as health, education or food aid. SEED aims to develop markets, enabling Somalis to increase income and employment. Moreover, it takes an exploratory and sensitive approach, aiming to understand the context in which it operates, and act upon this understanding to avoid negative impacts and maximise positive impacts of the project.</p> <p>https://www.google.com/search?q=Sustainable+Employment+Economic+Development+%28SEED%29+program.&ie=utf8</p>
<p>Strengthening Households’ Economy and Reinforcing Resilience (SHERRIS) <i>(Focus on Economic/Livelihoods resilience)</i></p> <p>2012-2015</p>	<p>Concern Worldwide:</p>	<p>Income/ Livelihood diversification, Food security, DRR, Nutrition, WASH.</p>	<p>Strengthening Households’ Economy and Reinforcing Resilience (SHERRIS), is a 4-year program focusing on extreme poverty that include female headed households, marginal groups and labourers to improve the quality of life of targeted beneficiaries through increased income, knowledge, voice and improved pro-poor basic services. The intended impact of the program is “Increased resilience of targeted beneficiaries in Gabile district through improved food security, disaster preparedness, increased knowledge and voice. Program objectives include diversification of livelihood options, increased household income diversity and crop production, improved access to safe water, watershed management. Concern Worldwide, <i>Somalia Annual Plan</i>, 2013: 2.</p> <p>https://www.concern.net/sites/default/files/media/resilience-a-annual-plan-2013.pdf</p>
<p>Mogadishu Integrated Development</p>	<p>Concern Worldwide:</p>	<p>Nutrition, Livelihood diversification,</p>	<p>The program’s focus is on Increased quality of life for beneficiaries through increased income, knowledge and improved access to pro-poor basic services.</p>

Efforts for improving Livelihoods of poorer Households (MODEL) <i>(Focus on food security/ Livelihoods resilience)</i> 2012-2015		Education and Health.	Project objectives <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Malnutrition in targeted children under five and lactating women are addressed through improved dietary and IYCF knowledge and practices. 2. Improved return on assets from livelihood options for households (especially for women and marginal groups) 3. Increased equitable access to education and other services for the extreme poor. 4. Reduced risk and vulnerability to SRGBV and punishment for school children 5. Reduced risk and vulnerability to HIV and AIDS among youth and women in targeted areas. 6. Increased resilience to shocks for the extreme poor <p> http://www.somaliangoconsortium.org/resources/3W?type=viewFullListing&reid=5198#.VdXhaZeK6UY, https://www.concern.net/sites/default/files/media/resilience-a-annual-plan-2013.pdf </p>
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Ethiopia

Policy frameworks and platforms in Ethiopia

USAID Ethiopia Country Development Cooperation Strategy <i>(Focus on National Economic resilience)</i> 2011–2015	USAID, Ethiopian government	Economic development, Humanitarian support, DRR, Conflict management (Conflict Early warning)	<p>The 5-year goal of USAID/Ethiopia development strategy is “Ethiopia’s Transformation to a Prosperous Country Accelerated.” This goal is closely aligned with the Government of Ethiopia’s National Transformation Plan, which incorporates resilience as well as local-level development strategies that incorporate and promote host country ownership. In developing this strategy, USAID/Ethiopia built upon decades of effective work and progress toward the sustainability and expansion of resilient systems (economic, social, political, and agricultural). This desired focus is reflected in the Mission’s first objective: increased economic growth with resilience in Ethiopia. The Mission transformed its portfolio to include humanitarian support and capacity building programs for relief response, now complemented by a focus on sustainable agricultural growth. As part of the new strategy, sustainable interventions, the democracy and governance was integrated into conflict mitigation and prevention at the federal, state, and local levels, which will continue to strengthen governance as a key component to sustainable response across the entire USAID portfolio.</p> <p>The strategy also focuses on sustaining Ethiopia’s continued economic growth while incorporating each of the Presidential Initiatives – Feed the Future, Global Health, and Climate Change – and unites the efforts of three USAID/Ethiopia: Office of Business, Environment, Agriculture and Trade; Office of Assets and Livelihood Transition; and</p>
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			<p>Foreign Disaster Assistance. Furthermore, the assessment informed the CDCS showed that increasing food security and incomes requires a focus that develops the full growth of “Productive Ethiopia,” combined with proactive efforts to engage the private sector and government officials to link vulnerable populations in “Hungry Ethiopia” and “Pastoral Ethiopia” to growth opportunities. This linkage builds upon a focus on increased resiliency of vulnerable populations to disaster (through assets and capacity protection, and, where required, emergency assistance), improved nutritional status, and a conducive environment that supports increased investment and economic growth.</p> <p>Under the strategy, USAID now provides predictable cash and food transfers of cash and food earned through public works and community assets. Safety nets and, when necessary, food humanitarian assistance, give recipients the breathing room they need to protect assets and build resilience. The Mission-wide focus on strengthening inter-governmental relationships to manage and respond to conflict and on working through state governments to operationalize conflict early warning and rapid response mechanisms to improve state-level responses to internal conflict.</p> <p>https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/18122019a_CDCS.pdf</p>
<p>Add-National Policy on Disaster Risk Management, Strategic Program and Investment Framework Pastoral Development Policy and Strategy Framework, Early Warning & Emergency Coordination Center (under formation), Climate Resilient Green</p>			

Economy Strategy and Framework (2011) the Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector being led by a State Minister under the Ministry of Agriculture			
Resilience programmes in Ethiopia			
Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) <i>(Focus on Foodsecurity/ Livelihoods resilience)</i> Est. 2005	Government of Ethiopia, WFP, Canada	Food security, income diversification, Livelihoods (Creation of community assets), Environmental management, Humanitarian aid (Food aid to the chronically food insecure), Education, Health (Basic health infrastructure)	<p>The Government of Ethiopia, WFP and development partners work together to increase families' long term resilience to food insecurity. Established in 2005 and implemented in various phases, the first phase implemented with support from Canada, aims to reduce the chronic vulnerability of people in rural Ethiopia and enable progress towards self-sufficiency. PSNP is aimed at supporting rural poor facing chronic food insecurity to resist shocks, build assets and become food self - sufficient. The programme provides timely transfers of food or cash to beneficiaries during certain periods of the year when food is not readily available. As a result, the beneficiaries do not have to sell their land (livestock, farm implements) in order to survive until the next growing season.</p> <p>PSNP's four major goals are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the rural transformation process; Prevent the negative consequences of short-term food inaccessibility; Enable households to engage in production and investment; Promote market development by increasing household purchasing power. <p>The beneficiaries receive the food or cash in exchange for their labour on small, community-based, public works projects that contribute to the well-being of the community. These projects are chosen by the communities and may include activities such as: (i) terracing and planting trees to improve soil fertility and restore degraded watersheds, so that more land becomes agriculturally productive; (ii) small-scale water conservation and irrigation initiatives to provide water sources during the dry season, thus decreasing the chance of losing crops due to lack of rainfall; or (iii) the construction of community infrastructure such as rural roads to enable farmers to go to and from markets, health centres to enhance their future economic opportunities, and day care centres so that people can become and remain healthy and be contributing members in their community. Food is</p>

			<p>directly to eligible beneficiaries who, due to personal circumstances, are unable to provide labour for public works. Target groups include orphans, pregnant and lactating women, and households with elderly residents, young children and mothers in food insecure households, and people living with disabilities.</p> <p>http://www.odi.org/projects/1144-productive-safety-net-programme-psnp-ethiopia</p>
<p>Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transition to More Sustainable Livelihoods (MERET) Programme (Focus on Food Security/Livelihoods resilience)</p> <p>Est. 2003</p>	WFP	<p>Environmental Conservation/ Reforestation, Food security (Irrigation and soil fertility improvement), Livelihood diversification (IGAs),</p>	<p>MERET is a model for sustainable natural resource management. Through Meret, which means land in Amharic, WFP provides food insecure communities, particularly women, with environmental rehabilitation and income-generating activities. Food security in Ethiopia is largely linked to rainfall patterns, land degradation, population density and infrastructure development. In a country where the population is largely rural, as much as 40 percent of land is classed as degraded.</p> <p>WFP's MERET programme has concentrated on watershed management in Ethiopia for more than 30 years. During this period, it has accrued extensive knowledge and experience to implement sustainable land management activities using participatory, community-based approaches and these have provided the foundation for many of the Government flagship programmes. Targeting the chronically food - insecure, MERET has been implemented in over 450 watersheds in 72 woredas of Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, Tigray, Somali) and Afar administrative council. The program provides food security through FFW activities as a short - term means of enabling households in the agriculture sector over the medium to long term. Activities are in the areas of physical and biological conservation, reforestation, small - scale irrigation, road construction, maintenance, income generation activities, diversification, and soil fertility improvements.</p> <p>MERET has been described by Ethiopian government as a "Center of excellence", and in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture MERET's principles will be slowly integrated into a new framework where WFP will be an important strategic and technical advisor. The new scheme within the Ministry of Agriculture will be looking at sustainable land management in food insecure pastoralist areas.</p> <p>https://www.wfp.org/publications/reduction/meret http://www.fsnnetwork.org/sites/default/files/discussion-paper-aid_dfid_wb_nov_8_2012.pdf</p>
Pastoral	Government	Livelihoods	Jointly designed and funded by the Government of Ethiopia

Livelihoods Initiative (PLI) <i>(Focus on Food Security/ Livelihoods resilience)</i> Est. 2005	of Ethiopia, USAID/ Ethiopia	security/ Food security, Emergency response (Through the crisis modifier	and USAID/Ethiopia, the Pastoral Livelihoods Initiative implemented by a range of NGOs, private sector representatives and universities in an effort to strengthen livelihood security among pastoralist populations in Ethiopia through a variety of interventions. A particularly innovative and effective component of the PLI in terms of supporting resilience among pastoralists is the incorporation of a 'crisis modifier' approach to funding. Unlike the idea that periodic 'emergencies' should not undermine long-term development activities, the crisis modifier approach allows implementing partners to access Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) funding in the event of severe drought. By integrating project activities with early warning 'trigger' indicators, the crisis modifier approach enables indicators to inform timely interventions including animal destocking, provision of animal health services, provision of emergency fodder and water support to vulnerable breeding stock.
Pastoral livelihoods resilience project <i>(Focus on Food Security/ Livelihoods resilience)</i> Est. 2014	World Bank	Capacity building in crisis/ emergency, livestock production, Natural resource management (Range lands management) , Conflict management.	The development objective of the Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project for Ethiopia is to enhance livelihood security among pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in cross-border areas and vulnerable areas of selected countries and improve the capacity of selected countries' governments to respond proactively and effectively to an eligible crisis or emergency. Some of the key impacts and mitigation measures include: (1) providing appropriate capacity building and technical assistance to government workers and pastoral communities; (2) strengthening traditional grievance redress mechanism and establishing a formal one, if needed to enhance alternative dispute resolution mechanisms; (3) emphasizing the participatory rangeland management approach as a strategy to improve the utilization and management of rangelands; (4) facilitating discussions between ethnic group representatives (such as clan leaders and sultans, ugas, baqalas, etc) and promoting peaceful and interethnic and trans-boundary relations by supporting community workshops that promote inter-ethnic dialogue; (5) raising awareness on the value of cash saving to the community to market animals and animal products; (6) designing mechanisms to restock veterinary medicine stores and centres that are currently existing but non-functional to improve livestock health and enhance productivity. http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2014/07/146697380000000000/ethiopia-regional-pastoral-livelihoods-resilience-project-synthesis-assessment-report-vol-2-2
Rural resilience enhancement project (RREP)	Japan international cooperation agency	Small scale infrastructure development, Agriculture (irrigation), DRR	In Ethiopian rural communities the impact of climate change is detrimental to the livelihood and subsistence of the rural population in the regions. JICA and the Ethiopian Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development initiated the Rural Resilience Enhancement Project (RREP) in 2012 to enhance the resilience of rural communities in the Oromia and Amhara regions.

<p><i>(Focus on Climate Change/ Drought resilience)</i></p> <p>Est. 2012</p>	<p>Ethiopian ministry of agriculture</p>	<p>(Weather insurance)</p>	<p>against the impact of climate change, such as drought. The component project works with target communities to enhance their resilience by (1) building small-scale infrastructure (e.g., irrigation facilities, livestock market, feeder roads) (2) constructing irrigation systems to extend irrigation agriculture (3) providing weather insurance for those more vulnerable to agricultural drought due to climate change. The RREP can also be regarded as a disaster response program due to the capacity building and technical assistance it provides to communities in the Oromia and Somali regions to enhance their resilience during times of drought. The project provides technical assistance to pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in low-rainfall, drought prone areas and depends on the support of the government.</p> <p>http://www.jica.go.jp/ethiopia/english/activities/agriculture/</p>
<p>Coping with Drought & Climate Change project (CWDCC)</p> <p><i>(Focus on Climate Change/ Drought resilience)</i></p> <p>2010-2013</p>	<p>UNDP Global Environmental Facility (GEF)</p>	<p>Resilience to drought and climate change</p>	<p>Coping with Drought & Climate Change project (CWDCC) is one of the four Global Environment Facility (GEF) medium-term projects being implemented in Kenya, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Ethiopia, financed by the GEF Climate Change Adaptation Fund. The project was initiated to promote experience-sharing among communities and countries in an effort to cope better with drought and climate change and achieve transformational change in the four African countries. With a population of 85 million, Ethiopia is Africa's second most populous nation after Nigeria, and more than 80% of Ethiopians depend heavily on the country's environment for their livelihoods. The CWD &CC project in Ethiopia is being executed in the Amhara Region in the north of Ethiopia. The project is helping local communities to take charge of their crop-cycle and implement the introduction of easy-to-use early warning systems to predict the rainy season allowing farmers to plan ahead of time in the face of an increasingly unpredictable climate.</p> <p>http://www.et.undp.org/content/ethiopia/en/home/our-projects/climateriskandresilience/project_CopingwithDroughtandClimateChange/</p>
<p>Africa Community Resilience Project (ACRP)</p> <p><i>(Focus on Livelihoods/ Food security resilience)</i></p> <p>Est. 2010</p>	<p>Feinstein International Centre World Vision Tufts University</p>	<p>Research, DRR</p>	<p>Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) programs encompass many different kinds of activities, but share the fundamental objective of enhancing the capacity of vulnerable communities to identify and manage risk, whether it be at the local, regional or national level. Ethiopia is one of the most food-insecure countries in the world and has only recently has the food security problem begun to be addressed in terms of a complete analysis of livelihoods, rather than as a food supply problem. New disaster risk management strategies in Ethiopia address this issue nation-wide. The Africa Community Resilience Project (ACRP) was initiated by World Vision International in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action as a blueprint to creating resilient communities. The project is research-based and will build capacity for improved disaster risk management.</p>

			through disaster risk management programming and n in one area of Tigray Region. Tufts University was conduct the research and programmatic learning program.
EU RESET (EU - Resilience Building in Ethiopia) <i>(Focus on Livelihoods/ Food security resilience)</i> Est. 2014	EU, ECHO, DEVCO	Basic service provision, Livelihoods support, DRR, Safety nets	<p><i>The general objective</i> of the EU RESET programme is to build and expand the coping capacities of the most vulnerable and specifically selected areas (clusters of woredas) which are drought prone and food insecure.</p> <p>The programme is based on the premise that chronic and longer term needs and recurrent food insecurity are not only - caused by drought can be more efficiently addressed by a longer term resilience approach, linking humanitarian development actions, than via short term reactive relief actions and disconnected development activities. Its strategy consists of an integrated approach where different actors are working in close coordination - implement a multi-sectoral program together with the local authorities in a defined geographical area.</p> <p>The programme aims also at establishing a broader capacity to absorb repetitive crises in a more effective and less damaging way in specifically selected areas.</p> <p>This programme is based on 4 cornerstones for building resilience:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the provision of basic services (health, water, etc.) • Support to livelihoods • Safety Nets • Disaster Risk Reduction <p>These pillars are complemented by other areas of support such as natural resource management, sustainable land management, climate change adaptation and social protection.</p> <p>http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/resilience_ethiopia/king-eu%E2%80%99s-humanitarian-and-development-context-resilience-building-case-et#sthash.lnrSaMQd.d</p>
R4 Rural Resilience Initiative <i>(Focus on Drought As well as societal resilience especially the insurance component) Food security resilience)</i>	Oxfam America and the United Nations World Food Programme	Insurance (For rural farmers), Micro credit and Livelihood diversification	<p>Increasing access to insurance through innovation and subsidy, Oxfam America (OA) and the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) launched the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative as an example of a creative and risk - taking programme outside of the policy mainstream, which has pioneered practical solutions and approaches to achieve scale and access to risk financing for the poorest.</p> <p>R4 refers to the four risk management strategies that it integrates. It builds on the initial success of an earlier programme, HARITA, or the Horn of Africa Risk Transfer for Agriculture. Developed by Oxfam America together with a number of partners, HARITA enabled poor farmers to strengthen their assets and income security through a combination of improved risk management (risk reduction), insurance (risk transfer)</p>

Hunger Safety Net Programme <i>(Focus on Livelihoods/ Food security resilience)</i> 2008-2012	Kenya Government, USAID/ DFID	Nutrition, Food security, Humanitarian Aid (Cash transfers)	<p>The Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP) is an unconditional transfer programme that aims to reduce poverty in northern Kenya by delivering regular cash transfers to beneficiary households and individuals in the counties of Mandera, Marsabit, Turkana and West Pokot. The programme operates under the Ministry of Planning, Economic Development of Northern Kenya and Other Arid Lands and is delivered by several contracted service providers, with financial support from the UK Department for International Development (DFID). The HSNP originally provided KES 2,150 calculated as 10% of the value of the World Food Programme (WFP) food ration in 2006 when the value of the transfer was originally set at KES 21,500. The value of the transfer increased to KES 21,500 in 2012.</p> <p>The overall goal of the Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP) is to reduce poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition, improve asset retention and accumulation for beneficiary households. For more information, visit http://www.opml.co.uk/projects/hsnp-project-evaluation/hunger-safety-net-programme</p>
Resilience & Economic Growth in Arid Lands-Improving Resilience (REGAL-IR), <i>(Focus on Livelihoods/ Food security resilience as well as Societal/ Conflict resilience)</i>	USAID, ADESO	Livelihood diversification, Livestock value chain, Natural Resources management, conflict management; DRR, Nutrition and CCA (Climate Change Adaptation).	<p>REGAL-IR is a five-year project funded by USAID as part of the Future (FtF) strategy for Kenya. The project targets 93,000 households (558,000 people), including children of reproductive age, as well as community structures in Northern Kenya, namely: Garissa, Isiolo, Marsabit, Mandera, and Wajir. (Counties with the highest number and percentage of households in need of food assistance across Kenya). The project offers the greatest opportunity for reducing the food insecurity and poverty in Northern Kenya. The project aims to reduce hunger and poverty, improve food security and stability and build strong foundations for economic growth, supporting the Government of Kenya and donors to strengthen social, economic, and environmental resilience in pastoral and transitioning communities. Project focus areas include: diversification of livelihood opportunities, community-based management of natural resources, improving livestock market access, disaster risk reduction and improving nutritional outcomes.</p> <p>The REGAL-IR project is led by Adeso and implemented by local partners, namely: Co2balance UK and its Kenyan subsidiary, Zero Kenya (CZK), Finn Church Aid (FCA), Global Action for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), Sidai Kenya and Vétérinaires Sans Frontières-Suisse (VSF-S).</p> <p>The project interventions are expected to lead to increased resilience and reduced need for recurring humanitarian assistance in target counties in Northern Kenya. Specifically, the integrated approach is expected to lead to increased income owing to improved ability to engage in income-generating activities and creation of vibrant centres that provide services with access to markets. Livestock productivity is also to be improved through support to livestock keepers, NGOs and improved rangelands and water resources practices.</p>

			<p>local structures and organizations such as water management committees, peace committees, and other mechanisms are to be assisted and strengthened to build resilience and further sustainable development.</p> <p>The combined effect of community empowerment, development activities and improved coordination is expected to contribute to poverty reduction, and improved quality of life for pastoralist and transitioning families. http://advisoryservices.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/201R%20%20fact%20sheet%20August%202014.pdf</p>
<p>Resilience and Economic Growth in the Arid Lands–Accelerated Growth (REGAL-AG) <i>(Focus on Livelihoods as well as economic resilience)</i></p> <p>2013-2017</p>	<p>USAID, ACDI/VOCA</p>	<p>Livestock production and Value chain</p>	<p>The project is also a part of the U.S. government’s economic development strategy in Kenya, implemented by USAID, implementing a five-year, \$20 million USAID program in Marsabit and Isiolo Counties. The goal is to increase economic growth by building a more inclusive, resilient, and competitive livestock chain.</p> <p>The REGAL-AG is implemented in coordination with the Resilience and Economic Growth in the Arid Lands-Accelerated Growth (REGAL-IR). Together they make up the U.S. Resilience and Economic Growth in the Arid Lands-Accelerated Growth project. Specifically, Resilience and Economic Growth in the Arid Lands-Accelerated Growth is building on the efforts and investments by the World Food Program in social resilience by facilitating behavior change in actors along the chain—from livestock keepers to middlemen, traders, and buyers—in order to increase incomes and stimulate economic growth. http://acdivoca.org/, https://www.usaid.gov/press-releases/2014/08/2014-08-20-USAID-Announces-REGAL-AG-Project</p>
<p>Food Security and Drought Resilience in Kenya <i>(Focus on Livelihoods/ Food security resilience)</i></p> <p>2014 – 2016</p>	<p>GIZ/ BMZ, GoK (Ministry of Agriculture)</p>	<p>Agriculture/ Food Security</p>	<p>The objective of the project is that Key institutions for economic development, particularly at the national level and county level in western and northern Kenya, promote sustainable and focused agriculture, which contributes to food security and economic growth in response to the current reforms following the enactment of the new constitution (CoK 2012) taking place with regard to the changing landscape for agricultural development which was previously fragmented.</p> <p>The project aim is to strengthening the mandate of key institutions; the programme supports Kenya’s existing structures in implementing agricultural reform and improving agricultural production. These two sectors are the key to food security in selected counties and in the Mount Kenya region. The programme focuses on supporting policy development and implementing national policies at the county level. One of the key elements is providing advisory services and support in implementing sectoral reform. Additionally, the programme helps clarify roles and responsibilities at both the national and county level.</p>

			<p>framework of the new Kenyan constitution, it a communication between the two levels and fosters co other agricultural policy decision-makers.</p> <p>Other measures include improving the integration o into the market, for example through crop diversifica storage, better links to potential (wholesale) strengthening sales</p> <p>http://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/24913.html#</p>
<p>Kenya Water Security and Climate Resilience Project – 1 (Focus on Food security and Climate Change resilience)</p> <p>2013-2022</p>	<p>World Bank, Government of Kenya</p>	<p>WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene), Food Security (Irrigation)</p>	<p>The development objectives of the Water Security Resilience Project for Kenya (June 2013 to December 2 increase availability and productivity of irrigation wat beneficiaries; and (ii) enhance the institutional fra strengthen capacity for water security and climate res country. The project has three components i.e. The ma - water resources development component (to su resilience and water security for economic growth water investments and by progressively building a investment pipeline) and two sub-components: investments; and water investment pipeline. The secur is effective water sector institutions - The overall ob component will be to strengthen the enabling instituti framework to sustainably advance Kenya's vast investment program in order to achieve water securit resilience. The third component is support implementation. This component will support the est the Project Management Unit (PMU) to provide for ef implementation through the completion of the First Security and Climate Resilience Project (KWSCR-1) and the reform</p> <p>http://www.worldbank.org/projects/P117635/kenya-water-security-climate-resilience?lang=en</p>

South Sudan

Resilience programmes in South Sudan

<p>Building Resilience through Asset Creation and Enhancement” (BRACE) (Focus on Livelihoods/</p>	<p>DFID World Food Programme (WFP)</p>	<p>Food for Asset (To build community assets), Food Security, (Livelihood diversification, Nutrition,</p>	<p>The “Building Resilience through Asset Creation and Enhancement” (BRACE) programme aims to “promote the res livelihoods through the creation and rehabilitation o assets in order to enhance the resilience of the target to future shocks”. The programme aims to facilitate from reactive emergency responses towards interv support communities’ and households’ own efforts reduce hunger. BRACE provides food and cash vulnerable groups, including female headed hou</p>
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<i>Food security resilience)</i> Est. 2012			<p>returnees. The intended impact of the programme is to build the resilience of communities to have the skills, physical and mental knowledge to survive multiple risks and future challenges. The intended outcome is sustained increases in food security and reduced hunger period</p> <p>Through; Protection and mitigation plans, resilience building knowledge to reduce risk and damage in place, improved livelihoods strategies, Reduced malnutrition rates, improved financial, human and social capital.</p> <p>https://reach1.cern.ch/Reach/flex33/SSD_BRACE/documents/EPhaseIIBaselineReport_2013_Final1.pdf</p>
Building community resilience <i>(Focus on Livelihoods/ Food security resilience)</i> 2011-2014	CIDA, Canadian Red Cross Society (CRCS)	Food security, capacity building and youth engagement	<p>The initiative aims to increase the resilience of Sudanese communities by improving food security through agricultural interventions, enhanced livelihoods skills and increased participation and engagement of youth. It aims to reach a total of 100,000 beneficiaries. In total, 75% of the project focuses on the Equatorial State in Southern Sudan, with the remainder in the Kassala State in East Sudan.</p> <p>These have contributed to improving people's ability to respond to potential threats to their food security and the ability of young women and men to find paid employment and engage in voluntary community services. http://cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vWebCSAZEn/B6FACE05B457CED0036B502</p>
Food Security, Emergency Flood Response and Recovery <i>(Focus on Livelihoods/ Food security resilience)</i> Est. 2015	The Embassy of Japan in South Sudan and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Capacity building and food security	<p>Implemented under the auspices of the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management. Aligned with the needs of South Sudan with funding from the Government of Japan amounting to 100 million JPY, the project aimed to strengthen national and local institutional capacity to respond to floods and food insecurity. 250,000 persons (50% female), including internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities, are expected to benefit from the project in the five states of Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Upper Nile and Warrap.</p> <p>Shocks linked with natural disasters and climate change, recurrent annual floods, decades of conflict and the cumulative impact of induced displacement have escalated the already high level of food insecurity and livelihood disruption in the country. This has implications for humanitarian relief but also about emerging from crisis more strongly than before.</p> <p>http://www.ss.undp.org/content/south_sudan/en/home/pressreleases/2015/07/27/government-of-japan-and-undp-launch-of-initiative-to-help-south-sudan-respond-to-food-insecurity-floods.html</p>